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JORDAN DISTRICT
AGENCY

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

Seoul Official Quits After Disclosure of Police Torture

LATE NEWS

13th Daily Gain Is Dow Record

The Dow Jones industrial average of blue chip stocks set a record Thursday in New York, posting its 13th straight daily gain. The average, which finished above 2,100 for the first time Monday, closed up 1.97 at 2,104.47. The average set its previous 12-day record in December 1970. Page 8.

INSIDE TODAY



Boris Becker lost both his poise and his match Tuesday in the Australian Open. Page 15.

GENERAL NEWS

Indiana's coalition cabinet collapsed in a budget dispute and elections were set. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

In IBM, said its profit plunged 42 percent in its fourth period, far worse than had been generally expected. Page 9.

Maryanne Grifffith's chief executive resigned, a victim of the Gucci scandal. Page 9.

Reuters

SEOUL — The South Korean interior minister, Kim Chang Ho, resigned Tuesday following the disclosure that student had been tortured to death while in police custody.

President Chun Doo Hwan made a public apology over the incident. He named Chung Ho Yong, a former general, to replace Mr. Kim.

South Korea's national police chief, Kang Min Chang, formally acknowledged on Monday that Park Jong Chol, 21, died of suffocation last week after his head was forced into water in a bathtub during a police interrogation.

Mr. Park was a third-year student majoring in linguistics at Seoul National University. According to a Seoul newspaper, he had twice been arrested in connection with anti-government demonstrations and had been sentenced to 10 months in jail. He had not served the sentence, however, because it was suspended for two months.

Mr. Kim said Tuesday that he and Mr. Kang had decided to resign to take political and moral responsibility for torture. He was speaking to reporters shortly after Mr. Chung ordered the police force to make every effort to prevent any repetition of such an incident.

In his acknowledgment Monday, Mr. Kang said two officers of a police unit tried to make Mr. Park talk by plunging his head into water. The youth suffocated when his throat was forced against the bathtub rim. Mr. Kang said.

On Tuesday, President Chun told the interior minister: "I express my deep regrets about the unexpected incident coming at a time when our police have been making sustained efforts to develop into a democratic force by standing at the vanguard of safeguarding freedom and human rights of the citizens."

Call for an Inquiry

John Burgess of The Washington Post reported earlier from Tokyo.

South Korea's main opposition party had demanded a special committee to investigate the incident.

See KOREA, Page 2.



Korean students carry a picture of Park Jong Chol, a student tortured to death by the police. Above, Kang Min Chang, the police chief, one of two officials who resigned.

Iran, Iraq Strike Cities by Air; Tehran Reports Gain on Basra

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Missile and air strikes killed more civilians in cities in Iran and Iraq, as Iran reported another advance toward Iraq's second-largest city, Basra, on the southern battlefield.

Iran fired a surface-to-surface missile at Baghdad early Tuesday, and a military spokesman there said that several people had been killed or wounded and houses and shops damaged.

The missile, believed to be a Soviet-made Scud B, was the fifth to hit the Iraqi capital in 10 days in a flare-up of the air war coinciding with the Iranian offensive toward Basra.

Iraq initiated air strikes against at least four Iranian cities within two hours of the missile's impact. Two hours of the missile's impact.

The Iranian news agency reported that eight persons had been wounded in Isfahan, south of Tehran. The news agency said that anti-aircraft fire had driven the planes away from other Iranian cities.

Iraq has reported more than 1,100 civilians killed and 2,300 wounded in Iraqi air and missile attacks since Jan. 9, when Iran began the offensive. Iraqi casualties have been given as more than 700 dead or wounded in Iranian air strikes.

In ground fighting, the Iranian news agency reported further Iranian advances in the offensive near Basra. It said troops were reported to have crossed the Jazin River six miles (10 kilometers) east of Basra. Another 10,000 Iranian casualties were reported from a separate offensive on the central front northeast of Baghdad.

No Breakthrough Is Seen

David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.

U.S. officials sought Monday to counter the impression that Iranian forces were about to break through Iraqi defenses at Basra.

"There has not been a major Iranian breakthrough," said one official. "The Iranians are not much

reliant on the offensive at more than 30,000 dead or wounded. Tehran

Radio said that two Iraqi brigades

generals, 10 colonels and 10 majors

were among 2,150 prisoners of war.

Iraqi military sources said Tues-

day that Iranian losses had

amounted to 90,000 dead or

wounded in the 3d Army Corps area east of Basra. Another 10,000 Iranian casualties were reported from a separate offensive on the central front northeast of Baghdad.

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Palestinian Clashes With Israelis on the West Bank

An Israeli soldier arrests a Palestinian in the West Bank town of Nablus on Tuesday. The youth allegedly threw stones at a member of the security detail guarding Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who was meeting with the mayor of Nablus in the town hall at the time. Witnesses said the Israeli soldiers stopped the Palestinian around before taking him to the police station.

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Bonn Links Kidnapping to Terrorist Case

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — The government announced Tuesday that the kidnapping of a West German businessman in Beirut was linked to the case of a suspected Lebanese terrorist who is imprisoned in West Germany.

The West German press agency DPA and two other news organizations reported that the pro-Iranian, Shiite extremist group Hezbollah, or Party of God, was holding Rudolf Cordes, 53, a chemical company representative. Gunmen abducting him on Saturday.

The reports said that Hezbollah had demanded the release of Mohammed Ali Hamadei, 22, who has been held at an undisclosed location in West Germany since he was arrested Jan. 13 at the Frankfurt airport while carrying concealed explosive materials.

Mr. Hamadei is awaiting extradition to the United States to face charges of murder and air piracy for the hijacking in 1985 of a Trans World Airlines jet. The United States, which has pledged not to execute Mr. Hamadei if he is con-

victed, formally requested his extradition on Tuesday.

The government, which imposed a news blackout on the kidnapping, declined to comment on the reports by DPA, a Cologne newspaper and a Luxembourg television station.

The chief government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said that publicity could endanger Mr. Cordes's life.

But Mr. Ost, while declining to provide further details, said that "the government has received information that indicates a link" between Mr. Cordes's abduction and Mr. Hamadei's arrest. Mr. Hamadei previously has been identified as the brother of a senior security official of Hezbollah.

The government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl faces national elections on Sunday.

The Social Democrats, the principal opposition party, offered publicly to help the government in the case. But Social Democratic sources said privately that they opposed extraditing Mr. Hamadei to the United States.

■ Decision Due on Abdallah

The French justice authorities will decide on Jan. 28 whether to

put the suspected Lebanese guerrilla leader Georges Ibrahim Abdallah on trial for the murder in 1982 of Israeli and U.S. diplomats, court sources in Paris were quoted by Reuters as saying Tuesday.

Mr. Abdallah, believed by the police to be a terrorist group called the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions, is charged with complicity in the shootings in Paris of a U.S. military attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Ray, and an Israeli diplomat, Yaakov Bar-Simanov.

He also is accused of complicity in a failed attempt on the life of the U.S. consul-general in Strasbourg, Robert Onar Housman, in 1984.

■ Group Threatens Italy

A previously unknown group calling itself God's Partisans threatened Tuesday to initiate terrorist attacks against Italy for allegedly mistreating two jailed comrades, The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

In a typewritten statement delivered in Beirut, the group identified the two only as Saleh and Abdallah. It did not give their nationalities or the reason for their imprisonment.

"It looked like he has had a breakthrough," said a source, who asked not to be identified.

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Sabotage Is Ruled Out In Death of Machel

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A politically sensitive inquiry into the airplane crash that killed President Sébastien Machet of Mozambique began Tuesday with the counsel for the multinational investigating commission saying there was no evidence of sabotage or explosion.

Investigators also discounted South African suggestions that the pilot or co-pilot of the Soviet Tupo-

lev 134 twin-engined jet had traces of alcohol in their blood.

They said that the plane, which crashed in South Africa on Oct. 19 near the border with Mozambique, had tried to land at the Maputo airport, about 30 miles (about 50 kilometers) away, in cloudy weather with an instrument landing system that was out of service. Thirty-four of 44 aboard died.

Renier Van Zyl, air safety director for the South African Department of Transport, said the Soviet pilot appeared to have been lost and said that he had "nowhere to go" before the impact.

The outcome of the inquiry, which is expected to take three weeks, is regarded as important because of allegations by leaders of some black African states that the aircraft was brought down by South African security forces either by missile or by electronically jamming the crew's course.

Cedric E. Peckin, counsel for the investigating board, said there was "no question of sabotage," and that evidence collected in a preliminary inquiry by experts from South Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union showed a "clear misunderstanding" between a traffic controller in Mozambique's capital and the aircraft radio operator.

With the instrument landing system not functioning, Maputo cleared the plane for a visual approach and the pilot remarked that "something was wrong," Mr. Van Zyl said. The aircraft's voice recorder, he said, showed that the navigator insisted the runway was unlighted even though the tower confirmed it was lighted.

After reporting cloudy conditions, according to Mr. Van Zyl, the pilot said: "No ILS," or instrument landing system, "No NDB," or nondirectional beacons, "and nowhere to go." The plane then hit a hill about 200 yards (about 180 meters) inside South Africa.



Deng Xiaoping, right, playing cards with Hu Yaobang, center, in a file photo. Mr. Hu, formerly a close Deng associate, was forced to resign as Communist Party leader.

(Continued from Page 1)

congresses attending the discussion said that a tendency to neglect, or release control of, the production of grain had to be reversed. They said that a shortage of grain would result in social chaos.

Their words seemed to echo those of Chen Yun, a prominent conservative Politburo member who signed in September 1985 that some peasants were only interested in engaging in rural industries and no longer wanted to grow grain.

Open Letter in U.S.

Douglas Marin of *The New York Times* reported from New York:

As many as 1,000 Chinese nationals studying in American colleges and universities have endorsed an open letter to the leadership in Beijing voicing concern over the removal of Mr. Hu as the Communist Party leader and the disciplining of Chinese intellectuals.

The five students declined to be quoted by name or to say where they were studying. They said that to be quoted in the Western press could be more dangerous for them and their families in China than to sign an open letter.

"We feel that the ultraliberist practice of labeling people arbi-

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European Parliament Elects a Conservative From U.K. as Leader

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament elected Sir Henry Plumb, a Conservative, as its new president on Tuesday.

Sir Henry, the first Briton to win the Parliament's presidency, defeated Enrique Barón Crespo, a Spanish Socialist, on a 241-236 vote in the third round of balloting. There were 16 invalid votes cast and 25 deputies failed to appear for the election.

Officials said the five-vote margin marked the closest victory in the Parliament's history.

"It has been a nail-biting exercise," said Sir Henry, 61, a farmer. "But it was a very healthy and a very dignified campaign."

Sir Henry, chairman of the Parliament's Conservative group and former head of Britain's National Farmers Union, was given an ovation by center-right deputies when the election result was announced.

He succeeds Pierre Pithanin, 79, a French Christian Democrat.

Mr. Pithanin chose to forgo a second term in favor of a younger man.

Sir Henry's victory followed a surprisingly hectic race for the presidency of the Parliament. He assumes the largely ceremonial post at the head of an institution that is frequently described as strong on symbolism but short on real power over European Community affairs.

The 518 deputies, elected to five-year terms by community voters, selected Robert Hersant, the conservative French publisher, and Alfonso Moraia, the leftist Italian writer.

There also are a smattering of big-name politicians, although most of the deputies are relatively unknown.

Sir Henry, the favorite, bounced back from a bad showing in the first round. He initially fell behind Mr. Barón after about 50 right-wing deputies apparently cast their secret ballots for Marco Pannella, a member of Italian Radical Party.

But Mr. Barón failed to get an absolute majority, so voting continued. Sir Henry gained in the second round and achieved an absolute majority on the third try.

Many of those voting against Sir Henry, who speaks only English, believed he was not sufficiently European for the job, sources said. The dissidents also feared he was too close to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Mr. Barón, 42, was characterized as a young, energetic leader who represented "Europeanism." He speaks several languages, is close to him said.

■ Coalition Falls

In Dispute on Irish Budget



Sir Henry Plumb

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

And although Mr. Barón enlisted strong support on the left, he failed to gain centrist backing. He apparently suffered from the fact that he has been in the European Parliament for little longer than a year and was appointed to his seat rather than elected.

Sir Henry, who joined the EC with Portugal last year, has not yet organized elections for the European Parliament. They will be held later this year.

■ Coalition Falls

In Dispute on Irish Budget

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Garrett Fitzgerald's coalition collapsed Tuesday in a dispute over the budget, making general elections next month virtually certain.

The four cabinet ministers who resigned represent the Labor Party, the junior coalition partner of Mr. Fitzgerald's Fine Gael party. They said they could not accept proposed budget cuts that would affect salaried workers and low-income families.

The deputy prime minister Richard Spring, one of the four who resigned, said that the cutbacks that would be required by Mr. Fitzgerald's budget "are not just."

"They fail to spread the burden of our financial problems," he said.

Finance Minister John Bruton was known to be demanding cutbacks of about \$450 million in social welfare spending. The budget has been delayed.

Mr. Fitzgerald nominated replacements for the four ministers. He said the foreign minister, Peter Barry, would replace Mr. Spring as deputy prime minister while retaining the foreign affairs portfolio.

The prime minister briefed President Patrick Hillery on the situation, but would not say what his next move would be.

The Labor Party's withdrawal dealt the final blow to Mr. Fitzgerald's parliamentary majority, which for weeks had existed only on the technicality of a single vacant constituency.

Political analysts and most of Mr. Fitzgerald's Fine Gael members of Parliament are expecting an election Feb. 19, nine months ahead of schedule.

Besides Mr. Spring, the others who resigned Tuesday were Liam Kavanagh, the tourism, fisheries and forestry minister; Barry Desmond, the health minister, and Ruairí Quinn, the labor minister.

The coalition's collapse had been expected for some time. Mr. Fitzgerald was known to be planning to use the budget as his chief campaign issue against Charles J. Haughey, leader of Fianna Fail and a former prime minister, who has a strong lead in the polls.

Haughey, the leader of the opposition, has frequently alleged that the South Korean police use torture against persons arrested on politically related charges. In all but a small number of cases, the government has labeled the charges false. The opposition has frequently claimed unsuccessfully for the resignation of members of Mr. Chun's cabinet.

Two interrogators, Lieutenant Cho Han Kyung, 42, and Sergeant Kang Chin Kyu, 30, were arrested and charged under a law involving special crimes, officials said. A police superintendent, Chon Suk Kim, also was relieved of his duties.

Under Mr. Fitzgerald, inflation dropped to 4 percent last year from more than 20 percent. However, Ireland's economy has shown no growth for five years.

■ DRUGS: Contra Affair Reported Linked to Smuggling

(Continued from Page 1)

Stamps in empty planes, the pilots stopped on occasion in Panama, a major drug transshipment center, to pick up cocaine or marijuana.

On Oct. 4, a short time after the crew member warned the investigators that he had protection from Colonel North, one of the contra supply planes crashed inside Nicaragua and a crew member, Eugene Hasenpusch, was captured by Sandinista troops. As a result, the supply operation folded, and the crew members scattered.

Although the drug investigation was not officially closed, it was no longer actively pursued. The White House could be accused of trying to stymie a drug-smuggling investigation at the same time that the administration was negotiating a peace agreement with the Contras.

Officials from several agencies said that by early last fall the Drug Enforcement Administration office in Guatemala had compiled convincing evidence that the contra military supply operation was smuggling cocaine and marijuana.

The Guatemalan office is responsible for El Salvador.

According to the officials, after dropping arms in El Salvador, rather than returning to the United

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Envoy Blocked Morals Charge

LONDON (UPI) — The U.S. Embassy said Tuesday that an American accused of exposing himself to a girl was allowed to leave Britain without being charged because the U.S. ambassador had refused to waive the man's diplomatic immunity.

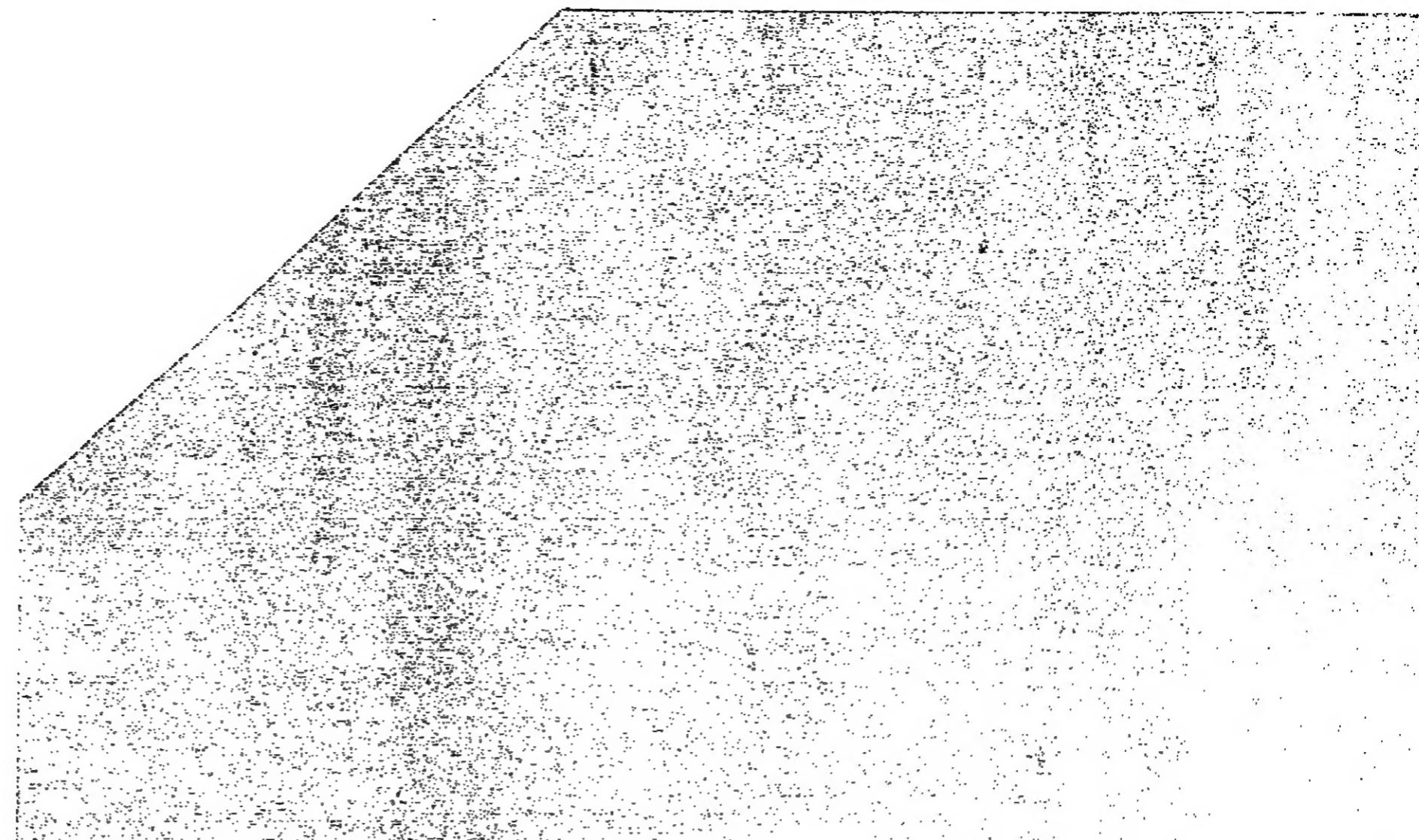
The Foreign Office initially had said the man, the husband of a U.S. Embassy employee, had been accused of raping an English girl, but later said the formal charge would have been "gross indecency." The girl's age was not given other than she was of school age.

The 30-year-old man, who claimed diplomatic status as the husband of a member of the U.S. Embassy's technical and

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On the 30th December 1986, the CGE and ITT Telecommunications, in association with the Société Générale de Belgique and Crédit Lyonnais, have decided to group all of their communications activities under the control of a common company based in the Netherlands: Alcatel.

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CGE AND ITT TELECOMMUNICATIONS: THE WORLDWIDE CONNECTION

Ecuador General Rejects Coup; Congress Seeks To Remove President

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

QUITO, Ecuador — A rebellious six force general who was freed from custody in exchange for President León Febres Cordero has said he would continue to oppose the president by peaceful means but would not participate in a coup attempt.

Lieutenant General Frank Vargas Pazos remained in hiding on Tuesday as the president's opponents in the National Congress prepared to begin a review of Mr. Febres Cordero's conduct that could lead to impeachment proceedings against him.

General Vargas dropped from sight over the weekend after the president was seized by commandos at an air base on Friday and held hostage for 12 hours.

On Monday, General Vargas, speaking to reporters in the living room of one of several houses in the port city of Guayaquil in which he said he has been hiding, denied any advance knowledge the president's abduction.

He said he had gone underground because "the guarantees were not clear" that he and the insurgents would receive an amnesty promised them by the president.

Mr. Febres Cordero made the promise while he was a captive. While being held, he has said since, he was beaten and threatened with execution.

General Vargas said he planned to stay in hiding until the president officially declared that there would be no reprisals, and until judges formally dismissed the charges of insubordination for which he had originally been placed in detention on military bases.

On Monday, military court officials said that the insubordination charge had been dropped, but that a previously unpublicized charge of bribery had been left standing.

In the interview, the general said he thought Mr. Febres Cordero

should resign "so the country can live in peace."

Was he prepared to lead a coup? "Never," General Vargas reported. "I am a civilized man."

The general said he had been offered asylum in Venezuela, but planned to stay in Ecuador and run for president. "I think I have the capacity to do it," he said.

■ Impeachment Threatened

Tyler Bridges of The Washington Post reported from Quito:

A special session of Ecuador's Congress was called Tuesday to review Mr. Febres Cordero's conduct in office. Leftist opponents of the president, who have a majority in the unicameral legislature, said they would seek to impeach him if he does not resign.

The military opposition controls 41 of the 71 seats in Congress, and the next 30. The opposition needs six more votes to reach the two-thirds necessary first to impeach and then to remove the president.

The influential Quito newspaper *El Comercio* said events this week could provoke a "constitutional crisis." Archbishop Antônio Gonçalves of Quito warned Congress on Monday that impeachment proceedings "could endanger peace and the constitutional order."

Opposition members have said Mr. Febres Cordero "disgraced" the "national honor" by allowing himself to be seized by air force commandos and then agreeing to release General Vargas.

The congressmen were quoted as saying Mr. Febres Cordero could have avoided the incident if he had not blocked an amnesty that Congress sought to grant General Vargas four months ago.

Political analysts say that leftists in Congress have seized on the incident to attempt to remove an opponent with whom they have fought bitter battles on issues of the econ-



General Frank Vargas speaking during a military rebellion in March.

omy, land reform and regional policy.

The president has also been accused of behaving like a dictator for ignoring laws passed by Congress and taking numerous actions by decree.

Some observers suggest that neither the president nor the military would abide by a congressional decision to remove Mr. Febres Cordero.

The president said on national television Monday that it was "a supreme irony that Congress had called an extraordinary session to analyze the conduct of the person who was kidnapped, the person who was the victim of a repugnant act."

Defense Minister Medardo Salazar Navas read a brief communiqué on national television Monday night saying the armed forces "reject the attempt of those who are trying to exploit unfortunate events to put on trial the actions of those who were offended instead of judging those who promoted and carried out this criminal attempt."

However, spokesmen for the board have said that to carry out the investigation, it must establish a chronology of the sales and the apparent diversion of some of the proceeds of the sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

A White House spokesman, Albert R. Brashears, said on Friday that Mr. Abschir, along with the White House counsel, Peter J. Wallison, "are in the process of assembling what we have in our possession that would indicate what exactly transpired."

[Mr. Brashears said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan had discussed his recollections of the Iran-contra affair with his chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and Mr. Wallison to help construct an official chronology of related events. *The Associated Press* reported.]

[Mr. Brashears said he did not know the exact dates of the sessions or the specific questions discussed. He said Mr. Regan had spoken with the president "at some length toward the end of November."

[Mr. Brashears said Mr. Reagan had discussed issues that were expected to be brought up during the interview with the Tower commission.]

Neither Mr. Shiffer nor Mr. Porat could be reached for comment.

Mr. Shamir telephoned Uri Porat, director-general of the Israel Broadcasting Authority, to complain about Mr. Shiffer's network appearances, sources said. Soon after that, they said, the authority launched an internal disciplinary review of Mr. Shiffer, one of Israel's best-known journalists.

A spokesman for Mr. Shamir's office denied that the prime minister had requested that Mr. Shiffer be disciplined. The spokesman confirmed, however, that Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres had expressed "dissatisfaction" about Mr. Shiffer's actions.

Neither Mr. Shiffer nor Mr. Porat could be reached for comment.

Mr. Shamir telephoned Uri

Aide Asserts Reagan Will Tell Inquiry About NSC

By Lou Cannon
*and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — David M. Abshire, the special White House counselor on the Iran arms affair, says that President Ronald Reagan will submit to questions from a special board investigating the National Security Council sometime after his State of the Union speech on Jan. 27.

Mr. Abshire denied on Monday reports by administration sources that Mr. Reagan had "rebuffed" the board's request for an interview because of a change in its inquiry in dealing with the Iran controversy.

The sources were reported Monday to have said that while Mr. Reagan would appear before the board, White House officials did not want him to answer questions about the affair until a fuller account of what had happened had been assembled.

Mr. Abshire disputed those sources' remarks. He said that Mr. Reagan had agreed when he created the board to be interviewed by it. It is only "a matter of working out a mutually convenient time," Mr. Abshire said.

The chairman of the panel is former Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas. Mr. Tower, according to Mr. Abshire, "is very much looking forward" to the interview "sometime after the State of the Union" address.

The board is to investigate procedures of the White House National Security Council, under which the clandestine Iranian arms sales were conducted.

However, spokesmen for the board have said that to carry out the investigation, it must establish a chronology of the sales and the apparent diversion of some of the proceeds of the sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

A White House spokesman, Albert R. Brashears, said on Friday that Mr. Abschir, along with the White House counsel, Peter J. Wallison, "are in the process of assembling what we have in our possession that would indicate what exactly transpired."

[Mr. Brashears said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan had discussed his recollections of the Iran-contra affair with his chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and Mr. Wallison to help construct an official chronology of related events. *The Associated Press* reported.]

[Mr. Brashears said he did not know the exact dates of the sessions or the specific questions discussed. He said Mr. Regan had spoken with the president "at some length toward the end of November."

[Mr. Brashears said Mr. Reagan had discussed issues that were expected to be brought up during the interview with the Tower commission.]

Neither Mr. Shiffer nor Mr. Porat could be reached for comment.

Mr. Shamir telephoned Uri

Israel Considers Recalling Journalist For His Reports on Iran Arms Affair

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's state-run radio is considering recalling its Washington correspondent following complaints from the prime minister's office and Foreign Ministry about his reporting on a confidential U.S. Senate report critical of what is alleged to have been Israel's role in the Iran arms affair.

For several days earlier this month, the correspondent, Shimon Shiffner, was one of only two Washington-based journalists to have seen the contents of the draft report by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

He filed several dispatches for Israeli radio, quoting sections of the report, and appeared on U.S. television newscasts to describe its contents. Mr. Shiffner emphasized the report's contention that Israel had initiated the White House's secret arms-for-hostages exchange with Tehran and had pressed aides to President Ronald Reagan to keep the exchange going when they were losing confidence in it.

Ariela Ravid, a spokeswoman for the Israel Broadcasting Authority, confirmed that Mr. Shiffner was the subject of a review to determine whether he violated the authority's regulations by giving what she called unauthorized interviews about the report to the NBC and CBS networks.

Mrs. Ravid said the inquiry began after the authority was informed by the Foreign Ministry that Mr. Shiffner had appeared on the two networks. She said the authority was reviewing tapes of the broadcasts to see if Mr. Shiffner gave opinions and commentary that violated the authority's code of conduct.

The spokeswoman said Mr. Shiffner had violated internal authority rules, a less serious offense, because he had not cleared his television appearances with her office. Mr. Shiffner could be reprimanded or recalled from Washington if the authority's directors decide he violated the code, she said.

U.S., Soviet Sharply Raise Number Of Weekly Arms Sessions in Geneva

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators have agreed to increase sharply the number of meetings they hold each week in order to accelerate the Geneva arms talks, one for each group, the officials said.

A Soviet source said each group

would meet four times a week,

for a total of at least 12 meetings.

An American official would say only that the groups would meet "several" times a week.

The decision to increase the meetings during this seventh round of talks, which is expected to last six weeks, apparently stems from a meeting last week between the new chief Soviet negotiator, Yuli M. Vorontsov, and the chief American negotiator, Max M. Kampelman.

Alexei A. Obukhov, the deputy

Soviet negotiator, said last week

that the two men had discussed "procedural matters" during a two-hour private meeting. At Mr. Vorontsov's request, that session dispensed with the traditional meeting of all six top Soviet and American negotiators.

Mr. Obukhov and other Soviet

officials say the arrival of Mr. Vorontsov, the first deputy Soviet for-

stance rather than procedure re-

mained the most important

element of the talks. He said there

was no formal decision to set a specific number of weekly meetings in a fixed schedule.

"There will be several meetings a week in all three negotiating groups," Mr. Shroeder said, "but it's premature to say there's some formal schedule."

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chief Soviet negotiator, Yuli M.

Vorontsov, and the chief American

negotiator, Max M. Kampelman.

Mr. Obukhov and other Soviet

officials say the arrival of Mr. Vorontsov, the first deputy Soviet for-

sign minister, will give a new "in-

pulse and dynamism" to the talks,

which Soviet officials had de-

scribed recently as stalled.

U.S. officials say they have made

limited progress in long-range and medium-range weapons, and in ironing out differences about adherence to the 1979 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

Moscow says the treaty would pro-

hibit deployment of President Ron-

ald Reagan's proposed space-based

defense system, commonly known as "star wars."

Moscow is seen as intent on cap-

titalizing the appointment of Mr. Vorontsov, a 57-year-old career

diplomat with experience at the

United Nations in New York, and

at the Soviet embassies in Wash-

ington, New Delhi and Paris.

In either case, the extra meetings

will provide what a U.S. spokes-

man, Terry A. Shroeder, called

"more meetings in an effort to quench the pace."

However, Mr. Shroeder and other officials cautioned that sub-

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(Continued from Back Page)

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ARTS / LEISURE

Lully: A Triumphant Revival

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In the great early-music revival of the last two decades, particularly in the realm of 17th-century opera, there has been one conspicuous absence — Jean-Baptiste Lully: because while Lully is considered the founder of French opera and one of the giants of Baroque opera in general, his operas have been considered too remote from a contemporary aesthetic to perform. For a good two centuries they virtually never have been.

How astonishing, then, that the Paris Opéra's production of Lully's *tragédie en musique "Ays"* — at the Salle Favart through Feb. 6 and on paper merely a tribute on the tricentenary of the composer's death — looks like being the smash hit of the Paris season.

The enthusiastic and prolonged audience reaction was not only a tribute to the imagination and meticulous care of all aspects of the production, but to the work itself. One could, although not within the purview of this report, draw a line from "Ays" through Rameau, to "Carmen" and "Félix" to show what French operatic style means. *"Prima la musica e poi le parole*

(first the music and then the words) is the classic catch phrase for the Italian approach to opera, but the French way, which lost a lot of ground in the 18th and 19th centuries and has never really recovered, is the opposite. This production of "Ays" should help restore the balance and encourage other stagings of Lully's major stage works.

Furthermore, "Ays" is startlingly modern — a story of an amorous triangle as hot-blooded as anything by Puccini, despite its classical-mythical allegorical trappings. The goddess Cybèle descends to earth on her feast day with eyes only for Ays, who loves and is loved by the nymph Sangarine, who is destined to marry the king, Cæleus, of whom Ays is a friend and confidant. Clearly Ays is in a tight squeeze, with predictable results. The goddess, humanly enough, drives him mad. He kills his beloved, then himself, whereupon Cybèle remorselessly transforms him into a pine tree.

All this takes place in a prologue and five acts, lasting almost four hours, with two intermissions. Things seem a bit slow by the end of Act I. But the story gathers momentum and variety, building to a concentrated dramatic climax in the final act.

The story is exposed mainly in an emotionally intense recitative, declamation supported by a rich group of period continuo instruments, and the music proper enters principally to accompany the dance sequences. Philippe Quinault's compact and expressive libretto evokes Racine and other models from the spoken stage of the time, and Lully's music underlines the richness of the text.

It is not slighting to point out that this is not strictly a production by the Paris Opéra. The hero is William Christie, the 42-year-old American musicologist and early music specialist, and a professor in his specialty at the Paris Conservatoire. His instrumental and vocal group, Les Arts Florissants, the Baroque dance group Rire et Danse, headed by Françoise Launelot, and an international cast of vocal specialists in the solo parts have nothing to do with the Opéra's permanent troupe. Nonetheless, credit to the Opéra for reviving this work in optimum conditions. Christie, as the re-creator of this musical performance and as its fastidious conductor, was justly hailed by the

public. In effect, he has re-invented a musical style long lost and made it convincing and expressive.

Hardly less admirable were Jean-Marie Villégier's staging, Carlo Tommasi's sets and Patrice Cuillerier's costumes. No attempt was made to reproduce a Baroque theater of machines. Instead the unit set was inspired by the royal apartments at Versailles (the first performance of "Ays" was in 1676 at Saint-Germain-en-Laye), and the costumes were those of the Sun King's court. And Villégier was ingenious in finding methods to express allegorical scenes in concrete ways and in filling the leisurely musical time with telling action.

At the second performance Saturday, Guy de Mey was the excellent Ays, sweet voiced and manly in comportment; Jennifer Smith was the Cybèle, of restrained but smoldering emotion, and Agnès Mellon a touching Sangarine. The rest of the large cast sustained the general high level of performance and stylistic unity. (The principal roles are double cast, with Howard Crook and Ann Monoyios alternating as Ays and Sangarine, but reliable witnesses report little to choose between the two casts.)



"Ays" at the Paris Opéra: a hot-blooded amorous triangle. Michel Socha



"Twelfth Night": An outrageous staging.

Cheek by Jowl With Shakespeare

By Robert Cushman

LONDON — The history of the English theater is the history of its Shakespeare productions. At the moment the Royal Shakespeare Company, which does most of them, is becalmed, turning out elaborate but superficial stagings. Meantime the way is open for alternative approaches.

There are two ways that Shakespeare might go. A meticulous, restrained purism with the accent on narrative — a sort of super-Royal Court style — should sit well on large public stages. Or to the National Theatre's "King Lear" suggests. Complementing that is a small-scale method, explored by some fringe groups, one of whom, known as Cheek by Jowl, has opened a season at the Donmar Warehouse with "Twelfth Night."

This is an outrageous production. Costumes are contemporary pop, the setting is indeterminate and the characters, an international conglomerate, mostly speak standard English but Sir Andrew is a dimwit from Dallas (or from "Dallas") and Maria a broad from the Bronx. Scenes are transposed, a major character omitted, and songs interpolated. Antonio, the homosexual sea-captain, is brought emphatically out of the closet. He certainly makes a point when he kisses the embarrassed Sebastian, but he doesn't have to make it quite so often. The Clown and Andrew have gone intermittently gay as well, and at the end Duke Orsino, proposing to Viola, finds himself embracing his male twin instead.

That gets a very big laugh. But it also nails down the perennial narcissistic and fantasizing duke, and does

it through a farcical device that Shakespeare has left lying about, and that certainly fits the play's sexual ambiguity. This production may sometimes try too hard, it may be too complacent about the fact that its actors, in fringe tradition, can play musical instruments, but it frequently hits the play right on the nose.

Its pièce de résistance is the drinking scene, which climaxes in a rancorous competitive rendition of "My Way." That, obviously, is not in the text but it illuminates.

THE LONDON STAGE

nates what is: the hysterical joylessness of titled drunks trying to assert their superiority over the rest of the world and over each other. It is a riot, and so it gives a perfect cue to the killjoy Malvolio. Even critics who hate the production have raved over Hugh Ross's Malvolio, but it's no good pretending that he exists independently of the rest of the show. He is rooted in it, from his prim days of prosperity in a three-piece suit through his hilarious excursions into yellow stockings (and, in this version, scoundrel's shorts), to his savage mocked madness. At the end, apparently the obsequious steward again, he makes his threat of revenge quietly, just to us: a chilling stroke of genius.

His reality is almost matched by Melinda McGraw's Maria trapping Sir Toby into a desperate marriage, and herself with him.

The lovers are less convincing than the clowns. Shakespeare depends finally on his words, and inexperienced actors find comic prose easier than lyrical verse. And the production needs its small stage. On a large one its charm would wither and its tricks appear

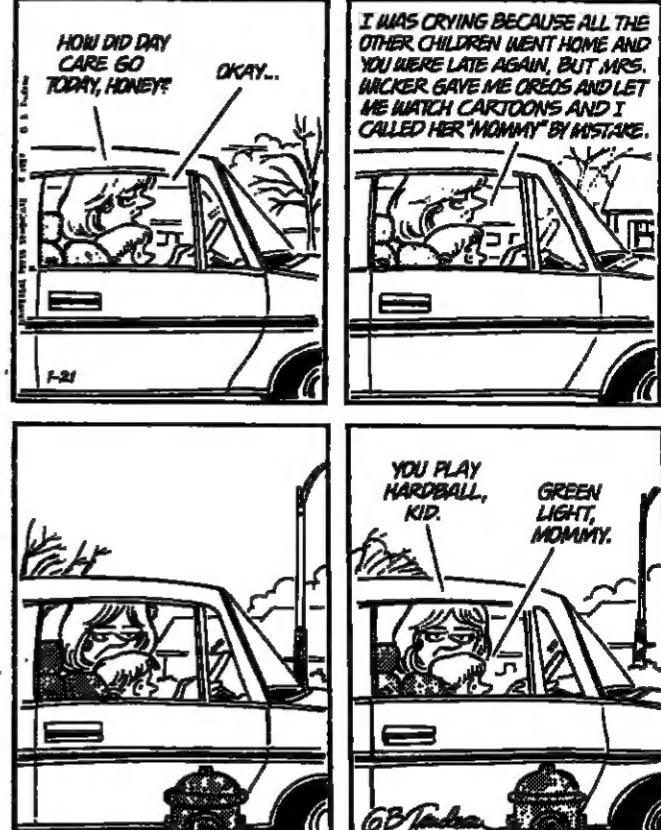
presumptuous. But it knows what it is about. Three embittered — a lute, a clock, a wheel — dominate Nick Ormerod's creamy set music. Time and the sea are the authentic Shakespearean themes. Ormerod founded Cheek by Jowl with the director Declan Donnellan: clearly one of the brightest new talents in the theater.

There is a recurring strain of literate whimsical comedy that might be called historical-fantastic. Christopher Fry wrote it in the 1940s. Tom Stoppard in the '60s, and John Clifford revives it for the '80s in "Leslie Vespucius" at the Almeida. Writing about an imaginary Spanish duke dispatched to Italy on a military mission by a wife and a monarch who hold him in equal contempt, Clifford explores the idea of war as a virility-substitute. Like his predecessors he is on the side of humanity. Like them he is worst when philosophizing about it, best when cuts and funny. His ideas of the dogs and his lady as a homely old Scots couple doing their best is a scream, perfectly acted in a production that appropriately originated two Edinburgh festivals ago.

"Journeys Among the Dead" is the aged Eugene Ionesco wrestling with his family ghosts: fragile and elongated but with a self-regarding intensity about it. It has been brought to Riverside Studios by a company of ex-students and a student production — of the most earnestly uninspired kind — is what it looks and sounds like.

Robert Cushman is a London-based theater critic and broadcaster.

DOONESBURY



General News

Soviet Mission to South Pacific Is Likely

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

that he had invited Mr. Shevardnadze, but that no firm arrangements for a visit had yet been made.

Soviet diplomatic sources said Monday that visits to Indonesia, Australia and perhaps other countries, including Vietnam, were being planned and might take place between March and May.

In the last few months, Soviet officials have announced a series of initiatives intended to pave the way for expanded economic ties and improved political links with Southeast Asia and the South Pacific.

Western diplomats and other analysts say these steps were part of a wider diplomatic offensive that included efforts to upgrade relations with China and Japan.

Fyodor I. Potapenko, the Soviet ambassador to Malaysia, said at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur last week that the Soviet Union wanted to join the United States, Japan, the European Community, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in high-level ministerial meetings with ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Canberra said Tuesday that talks on the possibility of an early visit were being held with Moscow. The spokesman said it would be the first trip to Australia by a Soviet foreign minister.

Various official sources say that Mr. Shevardnadze is likely to visit Indonesia and Australia and possibly New Zealand, the Philippines and Vietnam.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Canberra said Tuesday that talks on the possibility of an early visit were being held with Moscow. The spokesman said it would be the first trip to Australia by a Soviet foreign minister.

Mochtar Kusumadmadja, the foreign minister of Indonesia, said

Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

In a newspaper interview published Friday, Valentin P. Kasatkin, the Soviet ambassador to Thailand, called for renewed attempts to negotiate an end to the Cambodian conflict.

The analysts said that the Kremlin leadership under Mikhail G. Gorbatchev wanted the Soviet Union to play a bigger role in economic activities of the Asia-Pacific area, where growth rates have been among the highest in the world.

They said Moscow also wanted to gain political acceptability and influence with the majority of non-socialist states in the region.

But Moscow continues to fight for closer political ties with ASEAN blocked by its extensive military aid and diplomatic support for Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia.

ASEAN officials describe the Cambodian conflict as the main source of tension in the region and claim that the conflict would end if Moscow used its influence with Hanoi to bring about a negotiated settlement.

Interviewed in Singapore on Tuesday, Mr. Mohtar said there was no evidence that the Soviet Union had made "constructive, positive efforts toward a solution" of the Cambodian problem that was acceptable to all parties concerned, including the Cambodian resistance.

Soviet diplomats said that a senior Soviet emissary to Beijing had passed a message to China from Vietnam late last year, saying that Hanoi was willing to open bilateral talks on Cambodia and other issues. The sources said this message had Soviet encouragement and support.

However, China rejected the overture. Wei Wei Po, a pro-Beijing newspaper in Hong Kong, quoted Wu Xueqian, China's foreign minister, last week as saying that Vietnam must first withdraw its forces from Cambodia.

The Soviet diplomats said that Moscow believed Hanoi had offered reasonable proposals for a negotiated settlement of the Cambodian problem.

They said the Soviet Union would not put pressure on Vietnam to make further concessions by threatening to withhold aid.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed a 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation shortly before Hanoi sent its forces into Cambodia in December 1978 to overthrow the Khmer Rouge government, an ally of Beijing.

Stability Is Watchword In Indonesian Elections

Reuters

JAKARTA — President Suharto of Indonesia is orchestrating a sober buildup to national elections in April and maintaining a tight grip on unofficial campaigning to avoid unrest.

The 65-year-old retired army general, who has ruled here for 20 years, introduced earlier this month one of the toughest budgets in a decade, slashing spending and calling for austerity all around.

The budget, announced on the same day as the list of candidates for the April 23 voting, makes no electoral concessions, with spending on schools, hospitals, mosques and the military all cut sharply.

It reflects Mr. Suharto's determination to get the economy, severely hit by last year's stamp in world oil prices, back on a sound footing.

It also reflects the reality that he needs no gimmicks to win voters, according to bankers and economists.

Indonesian and foreign analysts say they believe that his ruling Golkar Party is assured of at least 70 percent of the vote.

They see the election more as a means of forging a consensus in a country of about 170 million people than of choosing a government. But the Suharto administration is leaving nothing to chance.

It has limited official campaigning from March 24 to April 17, screened candidates and their speeches, and ordered the army of 280,000 to be on the alert.

Despite the ban on formal campaigning, the three legal political parties campaigning for 400 of the 500 seats in the legislature have started to jockey for position.

Mr. Suharto has carefully laid the groundwork for what he hopes will be an election free from ideological debate. All political, social and religious groups are compelled by law to subscribe to the state ideology, *panca-sila*.

The five principles of *panca-sila* — belief in one God, humanism, national unity, democracy by consensus and social justice — form the cornerstone of Mr. Suharto's rule.

His campaign for ideological uniformity is widely seen as a move

to prevent Indonesia, the world's largest nation of Moslems, from becoming an Islamic state.

Rosihan Abdurrahman, a former foreign minister, said that over the past few years there had been a "silent revolution of rising demands" in Indonesia for better education, housing, health and jobs.

"Failure to meet these demands might cause these socioeconomic pressures to explode in various forms," he said.

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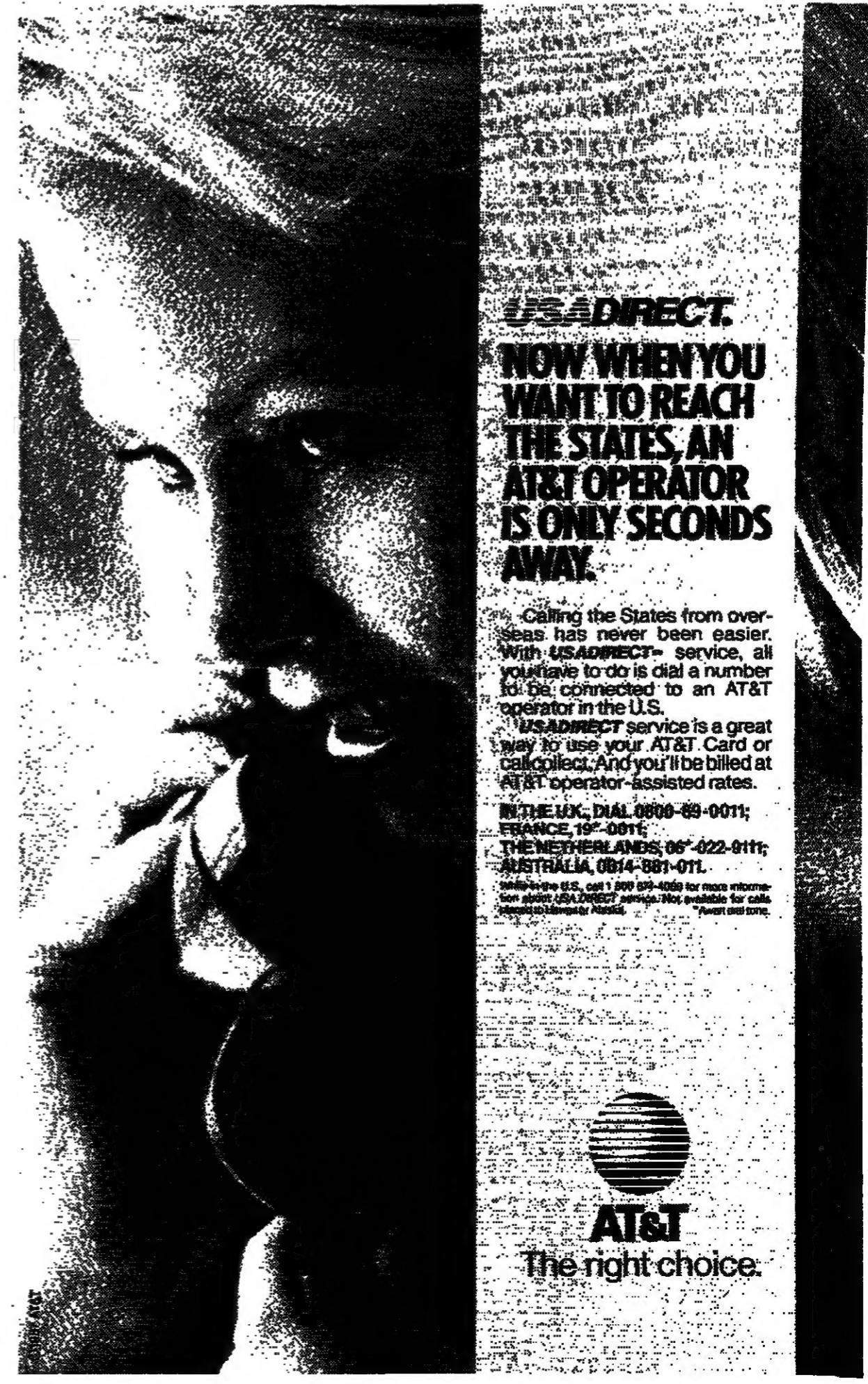
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Policy Change in Bonn?

Elections often bring promises of changed economic policy, but not so in West Germany as Sunday's voting approaches. Is this good for West Germany and the world? Is the Federal Republic's policy correct, given the disorder on the exchange markets? Last Sept. 15 in this space we favored giving Bonn the benefit of the doubt, to see if the expansionary visions of Helmut Kohl's government bore fruit. Now the room for doubt has shrunk. Mr. Kohl naturally accentuates the positive, but independent West German analysts are less sure.

The balance of the argument rests, unfortunately, with the pessimists. Domestic demand is not rising enough to offset the depressive effects of falling exports, which is why the flight from the dollar is concentrated so heavily on the mark.

Folk memories are long, and the wild inflation that helped Hitler to power is not forgotten. As the French say, a scalded cat fears even cold water. The electorate is still suspicious of policies that could even remotely reignite inflation. And when a country has prospered so long on an export basis, it is hard for policy makers to see how far they need to change course if the export boom fades.

But policy will have to change if domestic demand is to replace exports as the economy's driving force. The alternative is recession at home and, since West Germany's is a dominant economy, throughout the world. Not that world prosperity depends on the Federal Republic alone. But it is hard to dispute the claim of so many outside observers that European

recovery cannot be started without West German leadership. As in the family bed, nobody can turn till Father does.

Washington plans to lower German

interest rates to encourage capital spending in the Federal Republic and a general fall in the cost of money around the world, which would help the Third World debtors. The Bundesbank has resisted,

because the money supply is growing faster than planned. Whether the recent monetary growth endangers West German price stability is very doubtful, but the central bank is independent of the government and should remain so.

What the federal government can do is ease budgetary conditions — moving gently in the opposite direction from Washington — at least by bringing forward into 1987 the tax cuts already scheduled for 1988. As elections approach, most countries would already have espoused that option. The fact that West Germany has not may say something about Bonn's difficult relationships with its local governments, which stand to lose revenues. It probably says more about the country's comparative freedom from inflation for so many years. But prudence can decline into fetishism.

It is encouraging to hear the economics minister, Martin Bangemann, and his predecessor, Otto Lambsdorff, concede that next year's tax cuts might need to be anticipated. But that is not a promise — and the strength of Mr. Bangemann and his small Free Democratic Party after the elections remains to be seen.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Down Goes the Dollar

Concerning the dollar, the week got off to a dismaying start. The exchange rate fell sharply again Monday on the world's markets. While the dollar's present value against Japan's yen and West Germany's mark is not significantly out of line with its actual purchasing value, the question is whether the three governments will, or can, control this extremely rapid fall.

The Reagan administration was right to welcome and encourage this decline as long as the dollar was overpriced. But that is no longer the case — and yet the administration continues to push the dollar lower. It is trying to stave off protectionist legislation in Congress, and it is counting on a low dollar to help American exports and hold down imports. That is exactly what will happen in the short run, but the relief that devaluation promises is very temporary.

Americans need to keep in mind the British experience over the past quarter of a century. The point of the story is that when a country's internal economy is out of balance and performing poorly, dropping the exchange rate is not a cure. Successive British governments tried to spend more on their people than their slow-moving economy could afford, and the consequence was a series of foreign exchange crises.

In the mid-1960s a Labor government tried to hold off imports with a 15 percent tax on them — an idea that seems to be popular currently in Congress. But it did

— THE WASHINGTON POST

A Gun at Ecuador's Head

These have not been democracy's finest days in Ecuador. On Friday, air force commanders seized President León Febres Cordero at gunpoint, holding him until he secured the release of an air force general imprisoned for attempted coup-making.

Now the newly released president is threatened with impeachment for infractions against the constitution and the national honor. Old-fashioned machismo reigns supreme all around. Another new democracy is shown to be just one step ahead of traditional military meddling.

Like its neighbors, Ecuador knows that tradition well, and not just in politics. Ecuador's armed forces have played an important role in the country's economic development. Recent military regimes advanced overland land reform and promoted development of petroleum resources.

The junta of the 1970s espoused a moderate leftism, spiced with a populist preference for rapid development. They turned back power to civilians voluntarily, and

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Beijing Hits the Brake

The Chinese leadership has now amplified its reasons for abruptly sacking Hu Yaobang from the top party post. According to his acting successor as party general secretary he had, quite simply, sought to push the pace of political reform too fast.

The catalogue of other errors includes his flirtation with "bourgeois liberalism," for which read Western modes of political behavior, and his relaxed attitude to the student demonstrations. But these are all subsumed in the main charge and they pose the eternal problems of a static regime which tries to reform itself: What is the correct pace, and are not the arguments about it really about whether reforms

should be taken any further at all? The conflict in the Politburo has been going on for some time. It was the students who brought it to a head, and the man alleged to have goaded them on, Fang Lizhi, has been dismissed from the party. Other "intellectuals" are under a cloud. The pace has thus been well and truly checked. Have the reforms themselves?

The leadership says not — not at any rate

those which have introduced a freer economy and have proved so universally popular.

The tricky part is, though, that the freedoms are not always divisible. How shall people be encouraged to think for themselves in doing their jobs, yet still bow to the authority of the party on politics and ideology?

— The Guardian (London)

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OPINION

In China, as Elsewhere, People Are Born With Rights

By Fang Lizhi

This is the second of two articles from a lecture given at Jisutong University in November. Mr. Fang is a former vice president at the University of Science and Technology in Hefei. His expulsion from the Communist Party was announced on Monday.

SHANGHAI — It is said that reforms in China depend on the resolve of the top leadership. If the leadership has the resolve, they would push the society forward since they are in the dominant position. But does this mean that if the top leadership lacks resolve, society would stop moving forward?

Of course, the nature of the Chinese system and the traditional morals and values determine that the top leadership plays a very important role. But the problem is that by relying only on the resolve of the top leadership, China cannot hope to become a developed country. If the democracy we are striving for remains one that is granted only from the top, then the democracy that is practiced in our society is not true democracy.

To go further, democracy itself embodies the recognition of individual rights. The society is composed of individuals. This means that right is not granted from above. Rather, men are born with rights. The term "human rights" is taboo in China. In fact it is a very popular term. It simply means that men are born with rights to live, to marry, to think, to receive an education, and so on.

We should think of human rights, liberty, equality and love as a positive historical legacy. We should first affirm this legacy and then strive for democracy. Until then there is no true democracy. We should not place our hope on grants from the top leadership. Democracy granted from above is not democracy

in a real sense. It is relaxation of control.

Only by striving can we get what we really need. Because of the extremely long history of feudal society in China, plus the wide spread of feudal ideas as a result of the Cultural Revolution, there have emerged many erroneous ideas. Take for instance the relationship between us and government. It is not so much what the government has given us, as it is we who have maintained the government.

The first issue that needs to be clarified is: Who provides whom? Students are told that they should study hard and have the opportunity that the party has granted them. But to say that the right to education is granted by the leadership is a feudalistic viewpoint. In appearance, everything seems to have been granted by the government; in reality, it is not the case. From an economic point of view, every citizen pays taxes. And these taxes include the expenses for education. So the opportunity of education is not "granted."

In the developed countries the concept is that citizens are taxpayers to maintain the government. In return, the government uses the taxes to manage things in the interest of citizens. Out of this relationship, the psychological feelings of the taxpayers are that it is the citizens who maintain the government. The government can survive only by levying taxes. As a result, the government must serve the citizens. It is not so much whether citizens are permitted to be educated as it is the government that has the responsibility to run schools for citizens. So, too, in China. Every one of us has paid our taxes.

The decisive factor in determining the stability of people's lives and the development of the society lies in whether the intellectuals as a group have the awareness of democracy and of themselves to consciously strive for their rights. It would be tragic if we did not have this awareness and simply waited for the leadership for their determination.

When I was abroad, I often explained to foreign friends the tragic experience of Chinese intellectuals during the Cultural Revolution. The doors of universities were closed and intellectuals were deprived of rights. These friends then expressed their sympathy, but they were a little contemptuous of Chinese intellectuals, asking me: Why did you fail to express your will? Why didn't you

demonstrate that you were against, not for, the Cultural Revolution?

During the 1950s, idealism prevailed among Chinese intellectuals. That was valuable. But that generation was strongly influenced by the doctrine of obedience. No matter how they were treated, they would work hard without protest.

This attitude is not conducive to our society. One should strive for what is one's due. It is time that we changed the characteristics of the intellectuals of the 1950s.

We Chinese have another Cultural Revolution, I hope that we would not become the object of sympathy and then be asked: Why have you put yourself in this dilemma again? It would be tragic if China were to repeat this cycle. The intellectuals should demonstrate the strength they possess.

As long as one has the awareness and speaks out in criticism, the effects will be greatly felt. People have been deeply impressed by this awareness since the latter half of 1983. Wasn't it true that a small action would lead to strong reaction nationwide? This proves that we have strength. But the question remains whether you dare to use it. As long as every one of us realizes that the government should give us democracy, not grant us democracy, China will be able to transform the feudalistic ideas and gradually approach modern standards in thinking.

From Moscow, A New Slant On Apartheid

By Colin Legum

LONDON — A leading Soviet theorician has called for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in South Africa and has said that the struggle against apartheid, in its present stage, is not irreversible. More remarkably, he advocates far-reaching compromises to make it easier for the white minority to abandon apartheid and to reduce racial conflict.

These views come from a report to the Soviet-African Conference of Peace, Cooperation and Social Progress in Moscow by Gleb Starusenko, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. His report contains five suggestions that, in some respects, come closer to the views of President Piotr Botha than to the African National Congress or the South African Communist Party.

He endorses "the program of the anti-apartheid forces" for not insisting on "a broad nationalization of capitalist property," and lauds the readiness of those forces "to give the bourgeoisie the necessary guarantees."

Second, he suggests that the ANC "work out comprehensive guarantees for the white population that could be implemented after the elimination of apartheid." Such guarantees, he says, would suit white liberals while neutralizing hard-liners.

His third suggestion is the most remarkable: the idea of a Parliament of two chambers — one based on proportional representation, the other with the right of veto based on equal representation of all four major racial communities. This is close to proposals made by Botha advisers.

Mr. Starusenko points to Kenya and Zimbabwe as countries where whites have been made to feel safe after independence. These countries, he says, show what might be achieved in South Africa by offering guarantees to the white and other minorities.

His fourth proposal is that the post-apartheid state might involve a unitary system with "autonomous components." The form and substance of such autonomy would be defined only after referenda, negotiations and consultations, so that the people's will would be known.

Issues related to the functioning of such a system might be dealt with by a conference involving the government and the "true representatives" of the nonwhite population.

Finally, Mr. Starusenko suggests that a peaceful solution in South Africa might be expedited through international guarantees, with each party selecting guarantors from among prestigious international organizations or individual states.

Mr. Starusenko disagrees with those who cannot imagine a multiracial society existing in the modern world without discrimination and serious contradictions.

His proposals make sense in terms of Soviet Marxist analysis of the situation. Mr. Starusenko sees a two-stage struggle: Only after the "liberation struggle" has ended apartheid can the struggle for the "national democratic revolution" begin.

Whatever his motives, this approach appears positive — for it discourages the notion that the deadlock can be broken only by increasing the level of revolutionary violence.

The writer, a syndicated columnist, is a veteran commentator on African affairs.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The Market Week

NEW YORK — The unusual easiness of money was responsible for the sharp rise at the close of the market week. The bond market has been particularly good. It is significant as showing the state of business that, with the steel corporation working practically every available unit and the independents busy, a premium is being paid for prompt deliveries for the first time since 1907. Specifications against existing contracts are heavy, the steel corporation booking in excess of 70,000 tons daily. The outlook in the West is improving. The wheat conditions in the South are unsettled, bad weather and bad roads holding up deliveries of cotton. The action of the new tobacco shares excites much adverse criticism and charges of manipulation.

1937: FDR Inaugurated

WASHINGTON — Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in his second inaugural address, pledged himself [on Jan. 20] to the further reform of aid to the underprivileged and issued a warning that, with the new prosperity, self-interest and economic irresponsibility had reappeared. He stressed that the Administration had made the exercise of power more democratic, autocratic powers into their proper subordination to the government of the people. "Our progress out of the depression has been obvious, but we want no patchwork job," he also said. "We are obliged, not only to follow a pathway constructed on new methods of social legislation, but also to build on old foundations, a more enduring structure for the use of future generations."

A Risky Game of Chicken Played With the Dollar

By Hobart Rowen

WAshington — The wild downhill ride of the U.S. dollar in the last month, culminating in the current free fall, signals a serious breach in the vaunted international economic coordination carefully nurtured by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker.

To put it bluntly, Mr. Baker is again trying to nudge the dollar lower in a desperate effort to shrink an unacceptably large U.S. trade deficit. They are trying to solve a political problem, the threat of protectionism, by letting the dollar go," snaps a European.

It is what David Hale of Kemper Financial Services calls a "game of chicken." Since Rome and Tokyo refuse to supply the kind of stimulus to the global economic engine that Washington demands, Mr. Baker is trying to get the job done through the exchange markets.

"That's a very serious, disturbing development," says Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers. An added complication is the assumption in the financial world that Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, disagrees with the willingness of the Reagan administration to accept a sharp decline in the dollar. "We seem to be showing a divided position on economic issues," Mr. Kaufman told me. "That doesn't instill global confidence in our management."

A corollary issue that may have contributed to the dollar slide was the recent trial balloon floated for monetarist Beryl Sprinkel as a possible successor to Mr. Volcker, whose second four-year term as chairman expires in August.

Europeans who mispronounce Mr. Sprinkel's first name rhyme with "peril," panic at the thought of the chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors as head of the Federal Reserve. (Mr. Sprinkel pronounces "Beryl" to rhyme with "peel.") A longtime foe of Mr. Volcker, Mr. Sprinkel does not believe in intervening in exchange markets except on rare occasions when they meet the technical test of being "disorderly."

The new American pressure on West Germany and Japan vali-

Liberia Through Rose-Tinted Glasses

SECRETARY OF STATE George Shultz praised the brutal regime in Liberia during a visit there this month. The government of President Samuel Doe, he said, is making "genuine progress" toward democracy.

"There has been a return to a government produced out of an election and there is freedom of the press." That is a gross distortion.

Almost from the moment President Doe seized power in 1980, his soldiers have been a law unto themselves, responsible for looting, arson, flogging and arbitrary arrests. Witnesses have described horrific brutality, including castration and dismemberment of suspected rebels.

Perhaps Mr. Shultz wished to encourage a friendly country where the United States has a huge investment. Unfortunately, he chose to highlight three areas in which Liberia has an especially egregious record.

OPINION

A Buchanan Presidency? Nary a Ghost of a Chance

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Far be it from me to put the kibosh on Pat Buchanan's possible run for the presidency, but it is better that the secret come out now: Conservative True Believers should know that he is a member of the Judson Welliver Society.

This group is made up of the Establishment men and women who have written speeches for presidents during the last eight administrations. It is named after the first White House speechwriter, Judson Welliver, who was responsible for the reputation for eloquence held by Calvin Coolidge.

The ghostly society has conservative window dressing like the Eisenhower writer Bryce Harlow and the Nixonian Ray Price, but its roster is shot through

This column was distributed before an announcement by Patrick J. Buchanan on Tuesday that he would not run for the presidency. "Having explored this matter for several weeks," he said in a statement reported by United Press International, "I reluctantly yield to the argument that a Buchanan candidacy launched in the near future would fracture and embitter, not unite, the leadership and rank and file of the conservative cause."

With such known liberals as Clark Clifford, Richard Goodwin, Harry McPherson and Arthur Schlesinger Jr. in the blemishes of a primary campaign, it would be leaked that Pat Buchanan has spinned with the likes of these people.

Why do I rail on my old Nixon colleague this way? Because President Reagan's combative (no story can be written about Pat Buchanan without the adjective "combative") director of communications is thinking about seeking the Republican nomination in 1988.

If a Buchanan candidacy were to develop, he could expect no quarter from the left, whose direct-mail fund-raisers are in desperate need of a bête noire not wearing a marine uniform—or from the far right, which insists on the most rigid standards of associational as well as ideological purity. And pure is the word for Pat, if your definition of conservatism looks to its traditionalist rather than libertarian roots.

In the Nixon years, he was the coiner of such phrases as "instant analysis" and "the new federalism" and emerged from Watergate not only unbesmirched but strengthened. Pat was also the brains behind many of the affirmative barbs of Vice President Spiro Agnew ("pusillanimous pussyfooters" and "years of vacillation" were Pat Buchanan's; "nattering nabobs of negativism" was mine) and he survived the fall of that nolo-contendere clayfoot.

In the Reagan fall from grace, he has salied out from the White House bun-

ker to lash back at this administration's tormentors and to castigate its sunshine soldiers. His friends fear that Pat—as civil in private as he is savage in public—has become type-cast in this role on the ever-burning deck.

Should he run for president?

The argument for taking the plunge is that he would galvanize and bring out the True Believers, ignite a national debate with a magisterial version of "a choice, not an echo," and polarize the opposition.

The argument against is practical: It would further split "the Movement's" ranks. Former Senator Jack Kemp, who has a chance of winning a national election, now has much of the activist right's support, but some of that strength may be drained by the televangelist Pat Robertson. A Buchanan crusade would undercut Mr. Kemp, which is why Vice President George Bush and Senator Bob Dole are hoping Pat will drop in.

As he prepares to leave the White House, Pat Buchanan is asking himself if his candidacy would serve the right or split and wreck it. At 48, his lifetime spent in advocacy, he does not want to be the instrument delivering the nomination to a pallid centrist, or be the one who denies the Republican right a nominee with a fighting chance of winning the election.

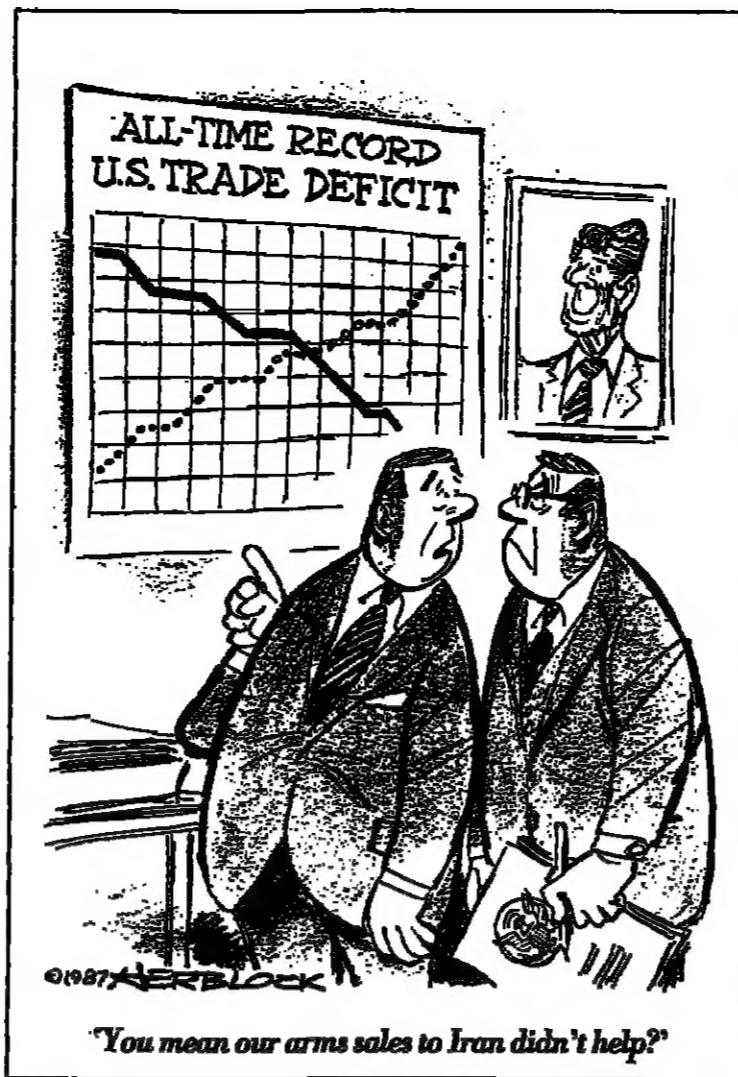
From here on the sidelines, I can say the move the merrier. At the start, let Messrs. Bush, Dole and Kemp be joined by Howard Baker, Alexander Haig, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Pat Buchanan, Pierre du Pont, Donald Rumsfeld and as many ministers-in-make-up as feel the call. The political spectrum is not as neatly calibrated as psephologists say; in the crucible of the primaries, leadership can be forged and a party reinvigorated. If a Buchanan platform features a genuine flat tax, an end to farm subsidies and a pullout from the United Nations, let us examine his ideas.

But most people in "the Movement" today are not on the sidelines. Between the time of Barry Goldwater and the era of Ronald Reagan, a sea change has taken place in conservative bosoms: The death wish has been replaced by the win wish. The right is not fated to sink gloriously with principles uncompromised; its activists seek a true-enough believer who turns them on without turning everybody else off.

My hunch is that Pat will take a provocative look around and then disappoint the effete corps of salivating editorialists. He may decide he can do more to advance the Movement on the air than on the hustings.

It would have been nice, though, to have a Judson Welliver Society dinner in the State Dining Room of the White House with the president ghostwriting his own speech.

The New York Times.

**Rich Merchant, Beware Samurai Debtor**

By Naohiro Amaya

TOKYO — Japan's heavy export of capital to the United States, in loans and direct investment, reminds me of Gohei Zeniya, a wealthy 19th century merchant ruined by his debtors.

Zeniya amassed a fortune from coastal shipping and became banker to the Kaga fief, making huge loans to the clan government and samurai officials. In 1849 he was authorized to drain and reclaim marshes for commercial development, but local fishermen objected.

When fish in the marshes suddenly died, Zeniya was accused of poisoning them to forestall opposition. The merchant and his family were arrested by the Kaga authorities. Zeniya died in prison as a result of torture, one son and a chief clerk were executed, and the fief confiscated his entire fortune. All debts to the traders were canceled.

The incident remains shrouded in mystery to this day. The standard interpretation is that Zeniya and his family were set up because Kaga fief could not repay its staggering debts. It was not uncommon for indebted samurai to ruin merchants they owed money to.

Japan has a \$90 billion surplus in international trade. It loans more than \$33 billion a year to America through purchase of U.S. Treasury notes and public bonds. And it has a net overseas credit balance of about \$130 billion. The U.S. trade deficit in 1985 reached an all-time high of \$148.5 billion. Forced to borrow extensively from Japan and other countries, Washington now owes foreign creditors more than \$100 billion. By the 1990s, U.S. external debt is expected to reach \$1 trillion.

Japan has only limited, defensive armed forces; the United States is a military superpower. Merchant Japan's status, and it lends in dollars, not yen, which makes the loans and investments vulnerable to devaluation. Such business practices are only warranted if we have complete trust "in the justice and wisdom of the peace-loving peoples of the world." Those famous words are from the U.S.-inspired postwar constitution.

We live in cramped housing, toil like workaholics and put 18 percent of our income into savings. Because the domestic economy does not offer attractive investment opportunities, huge amounts of capital flow overseas. Our transformation into a creditor nation has been marked by bitter trade disputes with the United States. God only knows whether these loans will be fully repaid.

The Japanese government talks constantly about reducing the budget deficit and restoring "fiscal soundness." The Nakasone government is trying to freeze most public spending and curtail government bond issues. It is a commendable goal, but in present circumstances

multibillion-dollar loans to samurai America remind me of what happened to Zeniya. Of course, the United States would not stoop to such dirty tactics. Still, I can't help having misgivings.

In the 19th century, Britain amassed enormous trade surpluses and then exported capital. The United States did the same earlier in this century. Both made loans in their own currency and both were dominant military powers.

Japan is at double risk. It lacks the armed might to back up its new creditor

MEANWHILE

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I am not advocating massive pump priming to stimulate domestic demand. I favor privatization of the national railways, reduction of the subsidy paid to rice growers, and higher fees for national health insurance programs.

But the government has clamped a ceiling on all spending except defense and foreign aid. This is counterproductive. Policy makers must discard shibboleths and take a fresh look at Japan's dilemma. Zeniya surely wished he had reassessed that reclamation project.

the result will be greater balance-of-payments surpluses and capital outflow.

The more the government puts its financial house in order, the more the private sector will invest in America. The banking and investment community will shift from Japanese government bonds to U.S. Treasury notes. Which is preferable for the national economy?

With present policy, the Japanese government is like the person who cleans up his yard by throwing the trash into his neighbor's yard and then brags about being a responsible home owner.

A healthy economy requires brisk domestic demand, not cutbacks in government spending. Much needs to be done in Japan, yet public works projects go unfunded and the people's savings are invested in U.S. Treasury notes! Talk about voodoo economics. Am I crazy, or is it the people who claim "fiscal soundness" who are deluded?

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The writer is president of the Japan Economic Foundation and a former vice minister for international affairs at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. This article, from the *Tokyo Shimbun*, was distributed by the Asia Foundation's Translation Service Center in San Francisco.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Marxism and the Market**

Some of the articles you have published on changes in Soviet society under the new leadership raise valid points, though most of them are animated by a desire for a "de-communization" of the regime. I do not myself discern any evidence whatsoever that the foundation of the Soviet state — its system of ownership — is likely to be affected.

What I do observe, as a Soviet citizen living in the West, is the initiation of long-term policies designed to democratize society so that every citizen can have a say in the running of the state. People's attitudes change slowly, but this change will occur in the U.S.S.R. Its rate will depend on how people respond to the call for greater effort and discipline, but also on material incentives coupled with a moral regeneration of life, the opportunity for public discourse, and the presence of external stability.

In my opinion, one of the most effective instruments for improving society (both national and international) is the strengthening of the rule of law. Ronald Tiersky, in "Can the U.S.S.R. Alone Be Unchanging?" (Jan. 6), asks: "Could a rule-of-law system be built up from inside communism?" This is precisely what I believe is happening.

New laws are being enacted and published for all to read. Without wishing to idealize the situation, I expect that strict enforcement will tend to constrain bureaucratic arbitrariness, which has been a real curse. Administrative rules are likely to be increasingly derived from, and anchored in, legal dispositions.

Mr. Tiersky is concerned about the liberty under the Soviet system "to buy, sell and produce." Such a "liberty" has long existed with respect to the disposal by the individual members of collective farms of the produce of their small privately managed plots at market prices in the city "bazaars." Now the trend is for the collective farms themselves to sell their surpluses to the towns at lower market prices, economically a much more sensible arrangement, and one which seems to work.

Other outlets for private initiative have been legitimized, mainly in the neglected service sector. Market-oriented arrangements, combined with decentralization and greater autonomy for enterprises, can be expected to bring efficiency to the economy, help regulate consumers' choices and provide flexibility in foreign trade operations, including joint ventures with capitalist firms.

The elevation of the market to the status of superpower has become an article of absolute faith among some economists and politicians in the Western world. Surely the many able and knowledgeable Western analysts of Soviet affairs must realize that this kind of market ideology and reality is alien to, and inconsistent with, the Soviet system.

EVGENY CHOSUDOVSKY
Geneva

Not Much of a Party

I was perplexed by "Can Wall Street's Biggest-Ever Party Continue?" (Jan. 5), by John Crudele. Namely, the person who bought Dow Jones shares is better off than the person who left dollars in a liquid account. But if you reason as a

citizen of the world, the New York Stock Exchange did less well than others in 1986. If you imagine a world currency, the American shares would doubtless have gone down. Calculations based on movements in currency rates would probably show that for New York to have the same performance as other stock exchanges, the Dow Jones index would have to be above 2,500. "Biggest-ever party?" Rather, for a citizen of the world, a bad year in New York.

ERIC WILLEMANS
Brussels

Pawns With Noble Motives

Mike Royko, in the opinion column "Against the Yellow Ribbon Syndrome" (Dec. 2), proposed that the United States "stop assuming responsibility for private citizens who choose to expose themselves" to danger. Peter Adams (*Letters*, Dec. 12) took it one step further, stating that "Americans who insist on going to trouble spots for private reasons get what they deserve."

As an American expatriate I accept

the responsibility for my own actions. However, it is disconcerting that if I were to become the victim of a terrorist kidnapping, it would likely be in retaliation for misguided U.S. policies to which I have never subscribed. The clergy and educators who have been pawns in Lebanon were doing more to promote friendship and genuine American interests than any U.S. government official.

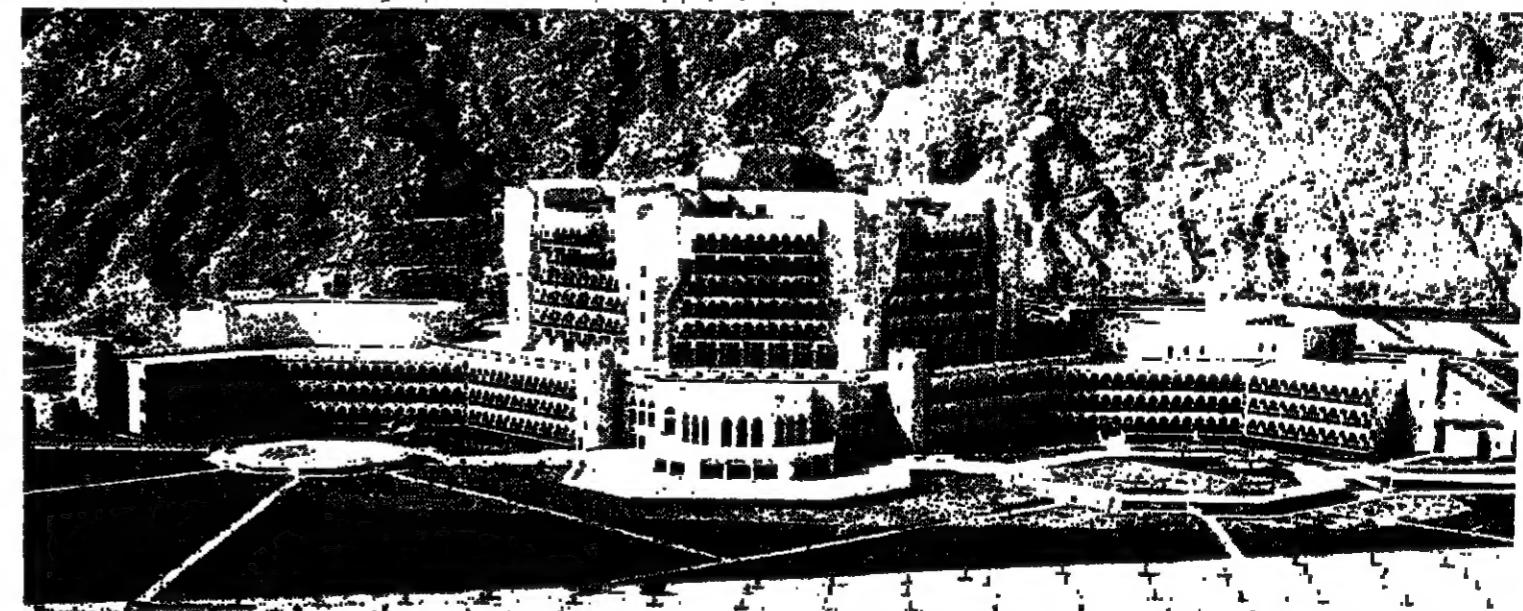
If Mr. Adams should find himself on a hijacked airplane in possession of the wrong passport, is this what he deserves?

MARK HENDERSON
Maroua, Cameroon

More Goodman, Less Safire

Ellen Goodman's opinion column, "After a Disaster, the Blame Goes to All but the Humans" (*Mearwhile*, Jan. 14), was excellent, as they almost always are. I wish you would carry her columns more often. They are certainly more interesting than those of William Safire, for example, which you carry regularly.

BARRY CHILDERS
Geneva



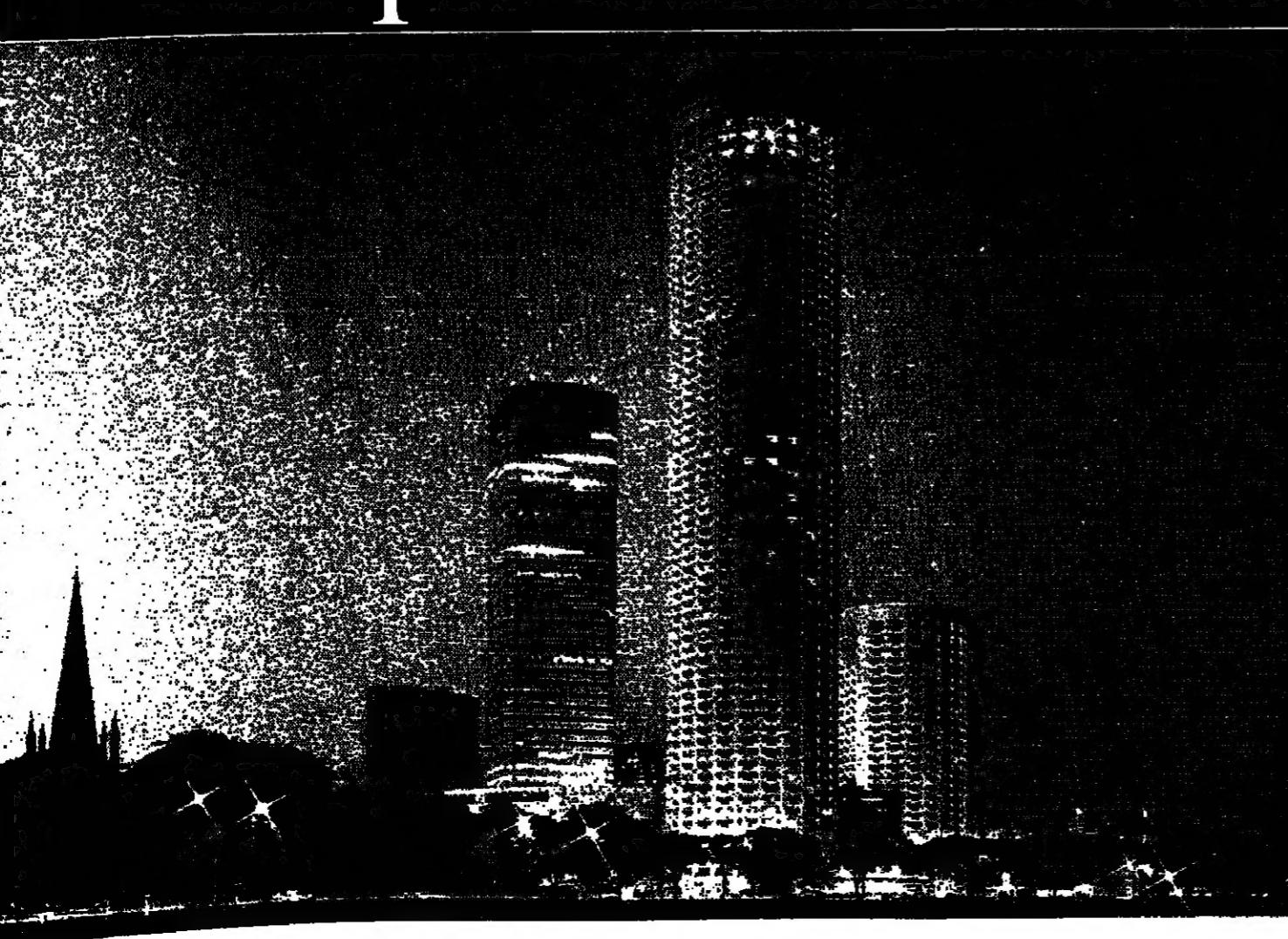
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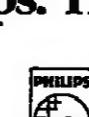
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75 AND 100
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

All Work, No Play Becoming The New Way in Europe

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — With the internationalization of financial markets in London and the introduction of new financial products in Paris, European executives are working longer hours. Increased international competition along with opportunities to make more money are starting to change European business from a nine-to-five culture to an around-the-clock one.

According to a recent survey of 112 British financial institutions by MORI, the London polling organization, 36 percent of financial managers said only workaholics could succeed. Of those surveyed, 73 percent said they worked more than 46 hours a week; 44 percent said they worked more than 50 hours, and 23 percent said they worked more than 55 hours.

The London Stock Exchange now opens at 9 A.M., an hour earlier than before. Chemical Bank in London is planning to install nap rooms for late-staying bankers. City law firms maintain 24-hour clerical and secretarial staffs to help corporate lawyers working through the night.

"I get into the office at 7:30 A.M., eat one of those awful Quaker Pounds at my desk and stay until about 8 P.M.," said Anthony Mulliner, a salesman with Scrimgeour Vickers & Co., the London stock brokerage. To Mr. Mulliner, 28, a six-figure salary, has a house in the smart Chelsea neighborhood and a cottage in the Cotswolds, skis in Switzerland twice a year and shoots.

"International clients expect you to know a lot more than what you knew about before," said Alexander Moorees, 28, an institutional equity salesman in London, who has also worked in Brussels and New York. "It is part of the service you are giving if you want to remain competitive."

"I think people are working much later hours in Paris than they are in New York, for instance," said Philippe Toussaint, 39, who has just been named deputy general director, or No. 2, at Crédit du Nord, one of France's largest banks.

Mr. Toussaint, a graduate of the prestigious Ecole Nationale d'Administration, works 12-hour days and rarely sees his children during the week. Once the right schools and the right connections were enough to ensure success, he said. But today, "you have to earn everything you get."

SOMETIMES, executives say, timing can be more important than sleep. "On any deal, speed is of the essence," said Alec D'Jancoff, a partner with Coopers & Lybrand in London, who crossed the Atlantic seven times in nine weeks recently to complete the management buyout of Parker Pen Co. from Manpower, one of the world's largest temporary work agencies. On a typical trip, Mr. D'Jancoff would fly from London to New York on a Tuesday evening, continue on to Chicago and Milwaukee, and return to London by 9 A.M. on Thursday to be ready with a proposal by that afternoon.

"The faster you move on something," he said, "the more you have a leading hand. Perhaps people in the United States expect people from London to move slower. But there are more and more people around who do move quickly."

If breakfast meetings have become a necessity in many European cities, in Paris they have become downright fashionable.

"Power breakfasting is part of Le Look, like driving a BMW with a phone and hunting on weekends."

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

**

Top Aide Resigns at Grenfell

Guinness Case Claims 2 More

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The chief executive of Morgan Grenfell Group PLC and a director have resigned as a result of the scandal surrounding Guinness bid for Distillers Co. last year. Morgan Grenfell acted as Guinness' financial adviser in the takeover battle.

Christopher Reeves, the chief executive and deputy chairman of the board, and Graham Walsh, a board member and head of corporate finance, stepped down after an internal inquiry into the firm's role during the controversial Guinness bid for Distillers Co. last year. Morgan Grenfell acted as Guinness' financial adviser in the takeover battle.

The giant brewer admitted last week that it allegedly reproduced its own stock through Switzerland's Bank Leu, apparently to raise its price and improve its chances of defeating a rival bidder, Argyn Group PLC, for Distillers. Guinness' bid was in stock and cash.

Morgan Grenfell said the latest resignations were "in light of breaches of established procedures and policies which were identified in the course of ... the internal investigation."

The resignations continued what has become London's worst financial scandal in years. It began in December when government inspectors from the Department of Trade and Industry began investigating Guinness' conduct in its £2.7 billion bid (\$4.1 billion) at current exchange rates for Distillers.

A Morgan Grenfell takeover specialist, Roger Seelig, resigned Dec. 31. A member of a separate board of the unit Morgan Grenfell & Co., Mr. Seelig represented Guinness during the Distillers battle.

Other casualties included Guinness' chairman and chief executive, Ernest Saunders, who was dismissed last week. In addition, Oliver Ross, a Guinness director for finance, has resigned along with another Saunders associate, Arthur Firer. The chairman of Bank Leu, the Distillers board also asked a director, Thomas Ward, to resign.

U.S. executives and government officials expected the high-valued yen to make products from Japan much more expensive, thereby giving import-hatred U.S. factories a boost.

Consumers would find it cheaper to buy American. Companies that had benefited from inexpensive Japanese products — like Tandy Corp., which owns Radio Shack — would bear part of the burden. According to the textbook, it had to happen.

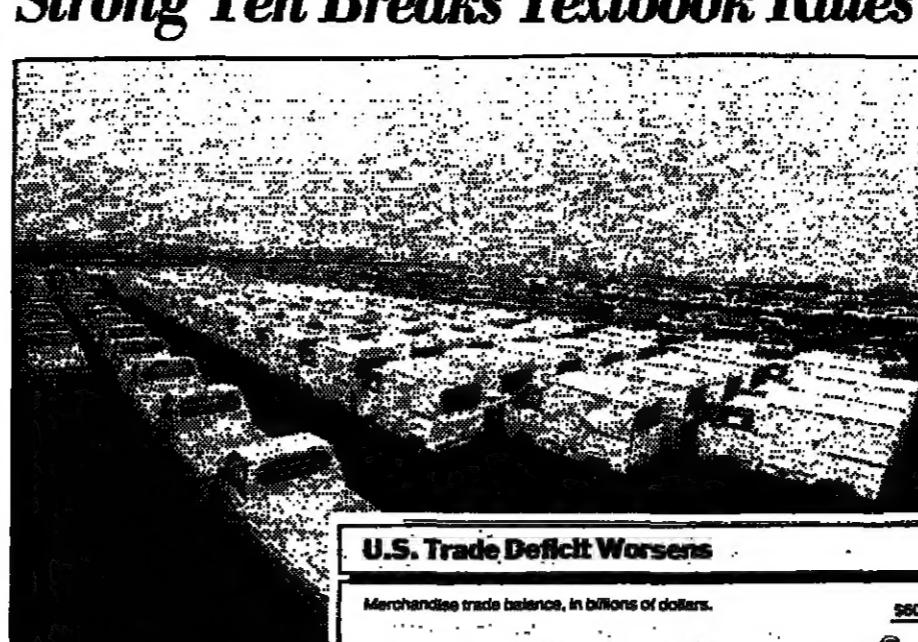
But it has not.

The experience at Radio Shack, where Japanese price increases on semi-conductors, switches, transistors and other parts have been relatively insignificant, symbolizes a painful lesson only now being absorbed by U.S. industry. International competition in the 1980s has become so ferocious that foreign producers are prepared to slash their profits — even swallow losses — to keep their customers.

■ Swiss Begin Investigation

The Swiss Banking Commission said it would examine whether Bank Leu's purchase of nearly 5 percent of Guinness' stock last year was legal. Reuters reported from Bern on Tuesday that the commission said Bank Leu would be asked to present all necessary documents and provide further information for the examination.

Strong Yen Breaks Textbook Rules



U.S. Trade Deficit Worsens

Merchandise trade balance, in billions of dollars.

Source: U.S. Commerce Department

... Despite the Dollar's Decline

Slide in Japan Yen to the dollar, at year-end.

Source: International Monetary Fund

Fall in West Germany Marks to the dollar, at year-end.

Source: International Monetary Fund

The New York Times

They also are tightening their belts and producing products at even more competitive prices.

What this means is that selling U.S.-made products at home and abroad is a tougher challenge than many envisioned.

As a result, the widely held view that a weaker dollar can cure America's imbalance in trade with Japan and other nations is now being questioned, even as the dollar plummets on world markets

** BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Steel No Longer No. 1 at KlöcknerBy Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Klöckner-Werke AG said Tuesday that group sales slipped 1.6 percent in fiscal 1986, but that sales by its processing operations exceeded steel sales for the first time.

Klöckner, a diversified industrial concern, is West Germany's second largest steelmaker, after Thyssen AG. Worldwide group sales slipped to 7.46 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.1 billion at current exchange rates) in the year ended Sept. 30, from 7.58 billion DM in the 1985 fiscal year.

Herbert Gienow, chairman and chief executive, said in the compa-

ny newsletter that Klöckner had successfully pursued its strategy of becoming independent from steel. The expanding machinery and plastic processing divisions now provided about one-third of sales, and had both improved their results, he said.

Sales at the specialty machines division rose 21.6 percent to 2.36 billion DM from 1.94 billion DM in 1985, while plastic sales edged down 2.6 percent to 409 million.

The company said that domestic revenue rose 5.9 percent last year, to 4.07 billion DM from 3.84 billion a year earlier, while foreign sales fell 9.3 percent to 3.39 billion DM from 3.74 billion in fiscal 1985.

Under Mr. Gienow's guidance, the company launched an extensive restructuring program in 1980, designed to shift Klöckner's focus toward high-technology processing and engineering.

To that end, the company slashed its work force and spun off its steelmaking activities. Klöckner also sought to merge its steel operations with those of Krupp Stahl AG, the No. 3 German steel producer. That plan collapsed and Krupp officials blamed Klöckner's financial condition.

While the financial picture and diversification efforts show improvement, steel production continues to decline. Klöckner produced 4.2 million tons of crude steel in fiscal 1986, down from 4.6 million tons a year earlier.

(AP, Reuters)

But critics said it posed "public interest" conflicts.

Pilkington, which employs workers in the economically depressed north of England, has a reputation for performing community service.

BTR was portrayed by its critics as an asset-stripper interested only in short-term profits.

BTR effectively had offered 545

pence for each of Pilkington's

shares. Many investors had been

expecting a higher offer, either

from BTR or another bidder.

When BTR made its bid in November, it said its philosophy and

management style would improve

the performance of Pilkington,

which reported that pretax profit

for the year ended March 31

dropped 9 percent, to £105.8 million.

BTR has acquired Dunlop Holdings PLC and Nyplex Corp., an Australian polymers company, in the past two years.

After Pilkington's share price

jumped 20 pence in heavy volume

on Jan. 14, the London Stock Exchange said it would investigate.

Official clearance of the bid

came the next day, and the stock

climbed a further 34 pence to close

at 885 pence.

(AP, Reuters)

Honda Says Net Declined 49.4% In 3d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. reported Tuesday a 49.4 percent decline in net income in the third quarter of its business year ended in November.

The company blamed the yen's steep appreciation for most of the fall.

Honda said its net profit in the third quarter dropped to 17.15 billion yen (\$112.8 million) on sales of 655.34 billion yen, down 0.2 percent.

It also reported that sales in the first three quarters of the business year declined 3 percent to 2,099 trillion yen and that net income dropped 45.5 percent to 63.47 billion yen.

Revenues from overseas automobile sales rose to 342.1 billion yen from 299.7 billion the year before. But overseas revenues calculated in yen declined 7.4 percent because of the currency's rise.

Motorcycle revenues also fell and the company blamed slackener sales in Japan because of a law requiring many motorcycles to wear crash helmets.

(AP, Reuters)

Herald Tribune**Economic Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery**

PARIS — The designer Karl Lagerfeld and Revillon SA, the French fur, accessories and perfume concern, announced Tuesday a worldwide licensing and marketing partnership for all Lagerfeld activities apart from perfumes. No financial details were disclosed.

Mr. Lagerfeld is best known as the designer for the house of Chanel, as well as collections under his own name and the Fendi name in Italy. Until three months ago he had a licensing agreement with Bidermann Industries USA Inc., an American company, signed when he ended his 20-year association with the house of Chloé in 1984.

He said he had terminated his three-year agreement with Bidermann early and "by mutual consent." He said his first venture for Revillon would be a fur collection under his name next year.

Revillon's parent company, Cora-Revillon-Editions Mondiales, is a developer of so-called "hypermarkets" or vast supermarkets, with annual sales of 30 billion francs (\$4.9 billion).

Mr. Lagerfeld said he would maintain his ventures with Fendi, where he designs furs and ready-to-wear clothing, and with Chanel, where he is responsible for both the ready-to-wear and haute couture collections.

2 for 1

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Packer Sells Media Interests To Bond Corp.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Kerry Packer has sold his Australian television and radio networks and his interest in the British television company TV-AM to Alan Bond, a Packer executive said Tuesday.

Trevor Kennedy, managing director of Mr. Packer's Australian Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd., said the board had accepted an offer of 1.055 billion Australian dollars (\$681.5 million) from Mr. Bond's Bond Corp.

He said the sale included television stations in Sydney and Melbourne, the CBC radio network and a 27 percent interest in TV-AM.

Meanwhile, Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. of Adelaide said Tuesday it would accept an offer by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp Ltd. for its 12 percent stake in Herald & Weekly Times Ltd.

News Corp. now accounts for about 34 percent of its target's issued capital, analysts said. The bid is valued at 2.3 billion dollars. Queensland Press Ltd. and Industrial Equity Ltd. had already accepted the offer for their HWT stakes, totaling 35.9 percent.

(AFP, Reuters)

DEC Unveils Big Computers Competing With IBM Models

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Digital Equipment Corp. unveiled on Tuesday two mainframe computers that it said were the most powerful systems it has offered.

The new equipment pushes Digital into direct competition in the mainframe market with the industry leader, International Business Machines Corp.

Introduction of the new equipment had been expected on Wall Street. Digital's stock surged \$6 on Monday and a further \$2.37 Tuesday, to close at \$140.62. It has risen nearly \$40 this year.

The new DEC mainframes, the VAX 8974 and VAX 8978, are composed of existing VAX 7800 processors linked together to provide more computing power.

The VAX 8974, which groups four processors, is priced from \$2.7 million. The VAX 8978, grouping eight, starts at \$4.8 million.

Although Digital's traditional strength is in the scientific and engineering marketplace, the new systems are intended for general use by Fortune 500 companies. Rose Ann Giordano, Digital's vice president for information systems marketing, said.

"These systems, as an extension of VAX, should allow us to compete across the board in corporate information systems," she said.

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Norway
Tel: 13-4010**Why shift back and forth among their paper currencies, when you can secure your assets in gold?**

World leaders are constantly talking up or talking down their currencies.

It is no wonder. Better than anyone else, politicians know that all currencies, even the "strongest" ones, in reality are merely pieces of paper.

Their "value" is no more—or less—than what people think about them at any given moment. Much of this "value" is psychological, which is why they can be talked up and down.

Not so gold. True, gold does sometimes surge or fall

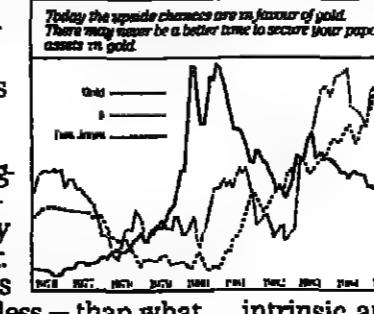
back. But for centuries, even millennia, the overall trend has always been up. And always will be.

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Switzerland

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Baker, Japanese Finance Minister to Meet

(Continued from Page 1)
feeling he could gain such a
stroke.

Mr. Miyazawa said Monday that U.S. Treasury officials have confirmed that U.S. policy is not to tilt the dollar down.

In practice, however, dealers said the Reagan administration has done just that, citing news disclosed last week that the administration would like to see the dollar fall further still.

In currency markets, meanwhile, dealers stressed that Tuesday's rise in the dollar did not signal any fundamental shift in the bearishness that has pushed the currency down 4 percent in the first three weeks of this year. The U.S. trade and budget deficits are the main factors weighing against the dollar.

"The dollar has been overextended from this sharp decline," said a dealer for a major West German bank. "But the market's mood hasn't changed. In the short-term, most people see the dollar falling below 1.80 DM, possibly to 1.70 DM."

Dealers said rumors circulated in the markets that the Bundesbank's policy-setting council would cut the nation's discount rate from its current 3.5 percent at its regular Thursday meeting.

Economists, however, said a cut was unlikely until after national elections on Sunday.

Mr. Köhler of the Bundesbank did not comment on the likelihood of a cut, but gave some insight into the various factors at work within the council.

"On Thursday, as in every central bank council," he said on West German television, "we have to assess the weight of international influences and the problem which obviously affects us very significantly—and that is the increase in our central bank money stock."

"You can see that we're in a real dilemma," Mr. Köhler added. The central bank, he said, must consider "the problems of currency policy, the dollar rate, its fall and a revaluation of the mark," as well as "the monetary problems that we have."

London Dollar Rates

Times

Deutsche mark 1.8755 1.8698

Pound sterling 1.5790 1.5245

Japanese yen 152.50 150.95

Swiss franc 1.5408 1.5148

French franc 6.1480 6.0265

Source: *Reuters*

Tues.

Mond.

Wed.

Thurs.

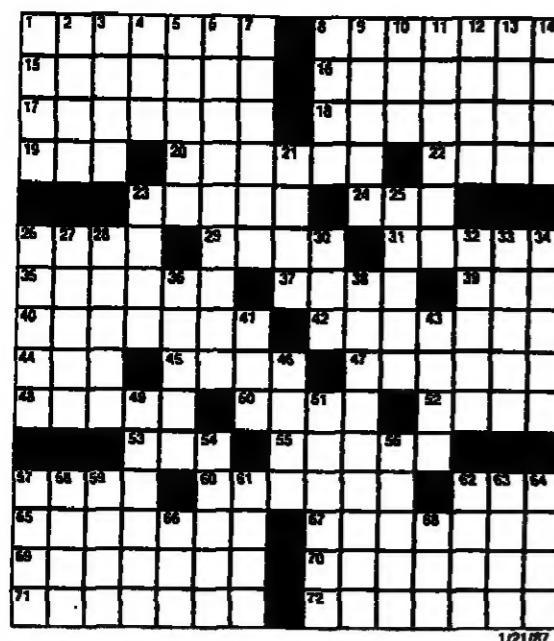
Fri.

Sat.

Sun.

Mon.

Tues.



ACROSS

- 1 Sparkled
- 8 "The — Always Rings Twice": Cam
- 15 Federal —
- 16 Leo —
- 17 Part of a monogram
- 18 Withdraws
- 19 A.M.A. members
- 20 Letter ending
- 22 " — we forget"
- 23 Top-drawer
- 24 Arabic word for hill
- 25 Part of a Hope-Crosby film title
- 29 Sell
- 31 Fireplace residue
- 35 — State (New York)
- 37 Exciting flavor
- 39 Isle
- 40 Fruity
- 42 Medley
- 44 Concert
- 45 Org.
- 47 Sex
- 48 Gamut
- 50 Show's companion

DOWN

- 1 Forbidding
- 2 Give temporarily
- 3 Ostris's sister
- 4 Bottom line
- 5 Test
- 6 With equivocation
- 7 Erase
- 8 Peel
- 9 Open
- 10 Defeat a bridge contract
- 11 Bird songs
- 12 Stable mate
- 13 Eros
- 14 Aerie, e.g.
- 21 Airhole

CROSSWORD © New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



DENNIS THE MENACE



"OH GIMME A HOME IN BUFFALO OR ROME WHERE THE DEER IN THE CANTELOPE PLAY....."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMELED WORD GAME
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIXEE

He left nothing but debts

STRUY

One letter to each square

TRAGEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

GARCHE

Answer: HIS TURN

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: MOUNT QUOTA AUBURN CAUGHT

Answer: That offensive taller had a tongue so sharp he almost did this — CUT HIS OWN THROAT

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL 7: SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1987

Cloudy, 40°-72°-17°; LONDON: Overcast, Temp. 2-6°C-32°-21°; MADRID: 21°-33°; PARIS: Overcast, Temp. 1-5°C-20°-14°; ROME: 14°-24°-17°; TEL AVIV: 14°-24°-17°; TOKYO: 14°-24°-17°; MELBOURNE: 14°-24°-17°; SYDNEY: 14°-24°-17°; MANILA: Cloudy, Temp. 20-21 (Max. 27) 14°-24°-17°; SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 37-38 (Max. 38) 14°-24°-17°.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Jan. 20

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Americas

Europe

Asia

Latin America

North America

Middle East

Oceania

Africa

Australia

New Zealand

Argentina

Brazil

Chile

Colombia

Mexico

Peru

Uruguay

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Mexico

Upset Becker Also Loses in Tennis Open

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — Unseeded Australian Wally Masur scored a stunning upset Tuesday of Boris Becker to advance to the men's semifinals of the Australian Open tennis championships, as the former Wimbledon champion lost not only the match but his se and temper.

Masur, 23, who is ranked 71st in the world, defused the 19-year-old German's booming serve for 6-7, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4, 6-7 (9-11), 6-2 and in a 3-hour, 40-minute contest.

Pat Cash of Australia, the 11th seed, advanced with a 6-4, 6-1, 6-7 (7), 6-4, 6-2 triumph over Paul Haase of the United States and will play third-seeded Yannick Noah. The Frenchman rallied down No. 14 Tim Wilkison of United States, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Masur will next play another unseeded player, Kelly Everard of New Zealand, who ousted Derrick Stiggy of the United States, 6-7 (7), 6-2, 6-4, 5-7, 7-5.

There also was an upset in the men's singles, as 10th-seeded Lars Lindqvist of Sweden and No. 3 Pam Shriver of the United States, 6-3, 6-1, to move on to the semifinals against top-seeded Martina Navratilova, a 6-0, winner over No. 7 Zina Garrison of the United States.

Lindqvist, a baseliner who became the first Swedish woman to win a Grand Slam tournament, after his succession of passes to frustrate Shriver, who never won a Grand Slam singles title but has teamed with Navratilova to win 14 women's doubles crowns.

Second-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, the 1980 Australian Open women's champion, rounded No. 8 Lori McNeil of the United States, 6-0, 6-0, and next will play No. 5 Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany, a 7-6 (7-3), 4-6, 6-2 winner over unseeded Australian Elizabeth Smylie.

Masur, who was unable to gain a starting spot on the Australia Davis Cup team last year, outplayed Becker in the final set after he had



Kookaburra III led Australia IV around the windward mark en route to a 55-second victory, ending Alan Bond's hopes of defending the America's Cup against Stars & Stripes.

squandered three match points in the tennis fourth-set tie breaker.

When Becker broke to lead 2-0 in the final set, he appeared set to cruise to victory. But Masur played some of his finest tennis of the day and Becker's resolve crumbled.

"He had me in the bag," Masur said. "Then I got the crowd rattle him a little and I kept my head."

Becker was involved in a number of temperamental outbursts during the match and was given warnings by umpire Wayne Spencer for being coached from the sideline and delaying play. Becker escaped cen-

sure for angrily smashing his racket on a number of occasions and for hitting a ball into the crowd.

"I couldn't serve or return, and suddenly I started to lose my cool," he said. "Then I got bad calls. It made me completely crazy."

"I got upset. I missed my break points and easy shots. Wally is steady. You have to beat him, and I didn't."

The defeat was Becker's second successive disappointment on the grass courts at Kooyong. He was beaten by Michael Schapers of the Netherlands in the second round of the last Australian Open, which was played in December 1985.

Masur held two match points against eventual champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden in that open for loss.

"When I lost the fourth set, I was thinking it would be 1985 revisited," Masur said. "My head was starting to hang a little, but I knew I had to be positive."

Masur's nerve held, while Becker's faded him. The West German served 16 double-faults, among them those on the final two points of the match and on break points in the third and fourth sets.

Earlier, the 21-year-old Cash had survived an exhilarating comeback by Anncone, ranked 43d in the world, before regaining his powerful serve in the final set. Their match, on the court on which Cash led Australia to victory over Sweden in the Davis Cup final last month, took 3½ hours.

At a joint news conference later, Parry retorted that "I don't think the boxing kangaroo," Bond's symbol, "belongs to you or the Kookaburras to us. The fact is that you

SPORTS

Kookaburra III Eliminates Australia IV After Bond's Boat Bungles Start of Race

By Sid Moody
The Associated Press

FREMANTLE, Australia — Kookaburra III won the America's Cup defender role Tuesday, eliminating Australia IV and ending syndicate chief Alan Bond's hopes of sailing for the trophy he won from the United States in 1983.

Kookaburra III beat Bond's yacht for the fifth straight time after a bungled start by Australia IV's skipper, Colin Beashel.

Peter Gilmore, who handles the starts on Kookaburra III for helmsman Ian Murray, forced Beashel to circle to avoid hitting the committee boat just before the start. Beashel never recovered from the 36-second deficit and lost the race by 56 seconds. Kookaburra III had no trouble with Australia IV in the light, 12-14 knot winds.

So there will be no replay of the dramatic 4-3 match that brought the cup Down Under from Newport, Rhode Island, when Bond's Australia II beat America's Liberty and helmsman Dennis Conner.

Conner, then skipper for the New York Yacht Club, which had held the cup for 132 years in sport's longest unbeaten streak, made the final Monday by eliminating New Zealand 4-1. Conner now has Stars & Stripes for the San Diego Yacht Club.

Kookaburra III still has to survive a selection process against Kookaburra II, both owned by Bond's fellow Perth millionaire, Kevin Parry.

Kookaburra II had been eliminated in the defender series semifinals, but a Bond-Parry deal with the Royal Perth Yacht Club, which actually held the cup, stipulated that it be tested against the winner of the best-of-nine defender final.

How the two Kookaburra will be evaluated has not been decided.

Australia IV's defeat by a quicker Kookaburra III may be the end of Bond's America's Cup campaign, which began in 1974. He has said he would not be a candidate in 1990, when the next challenge can be made, but a defiant declaration made later seemed to contradict the earlier statements.

As he was being honored after the race by the Royal Perth Club, Bond congratulated Parry and said, "We won it, Kevin. Don't you lose it."

Then, at the club annex in the harbor, he told a large crowd of dockside well-wishers: "If Kevin doesn't defend the cup, we'll go and get it back for you."

At a joint news conference later, Parry retorted that "I don't think the boxing kangaroo," Bond's symbol, "belongs to you or the Kookaburra to us. The fact is that you

weren't good enough. It's just a fact of life."

"I don't think it's necessary to stand up at the Royal Perth Yacht Club and say, 'We won it. If you lose it, we will get it back.' I think that's childlike, unnecessary and not worthy of your previous effort."

Warren Jones, Bond's spokesman, who was up early 10 days ago by calling the Kookaburra camp "dingoes" because of its frequent race protests, said, "It takes a tough syndicate to roll us over and the task force," the Kookaburra, "rolled us over fair and square and we'll take it right on the chin."

As for the upcoming race, Beashel said he "wouldn't want to say which is the better boat" between Kookaburra III and Stars & Stripes. "Both are very competitive."

"Hopefully," said Murray, "Conner still has his Achilles' heel."

He added that "I've never met big bad Dennis, but I certainly admire his sailing skill."

"I hope his street dragger won't be able to burn our Ferrari off," Murray said, alluding to Stars & Stripes' extraordinary straight-line speed.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Bob Hawke wired Parry to say he hoped the Kookaburra, named for a bird known for its laughing call, would "have the last laugh."

Kookaburra III made a more sedate landing than Stars & Stripes had 24 hours earlier after eliminating New Zealand.

The Australia crews shook each other's hands as the yachts tied up alongside each other, and Bond's men gave a hip-hip-hooray for their conquerors.

While horns and whistles shrilled, champagne was brought out. But the Aussies toasted with it instead of pouring it over each other as the Americans had done.

Whatever Kookaburra is selected, the best-of-seven final against Stars & Stripes is due to start Jan. 31.

It Is Time to Turn Off the Television And Get Back to Real Refereeing

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — High noon in Puebla, an everyday picture of sporting conflict during the World Cup in Mexico.

You are looking at a national hero accepting with mock surprise the lecturing of a referee whose role is to behave as anonymously as possible. A ferocious rainstorm seems to cast a plague on both their houses.

But that is unfair. The Italian referee, Luigi Agnolin,

ROB HUGHES

is human and has a right to be incensed by Argentine goalkeeper Nery Pumpido's wasting of time in an attempt to hinder Uruguay's tying the score.

Pumpido's act is called gamesmanship — which in more straightforward language is cheating. Our world has become quite stupid, quite timid, in tolerating this undermining of the arbiter's authority. More fool us.

Agnolin, in fact, performed well enough in this combative match to be rewarded with the prestigious semifinal that pitted France against West Germany.

He is a strict, sometimes officious man whose whistle does disrupt the free flow of action. Yet could you or I have better controlled the heat-up antagonisms between old Latin foes at Puebla? Significantly, the tournament as a whole saw the same number of yellow-card official warnings as goals, 132 in 52 games, and none of Agnolin's seven cautions in the Argentina-Uruguay match seemed excessive.

So who are we, who is Nery Pumpido, to query his methods? The referee and the goalie, each at his sporting pinnacle, bail from different worlds. Pumpido is reaching out for a World Cup bonus of \$50,000, a professional perk that would pay for years of Agnolin's life as a schoolteacher who is receiving \$100 a day living allowances in Mexico.

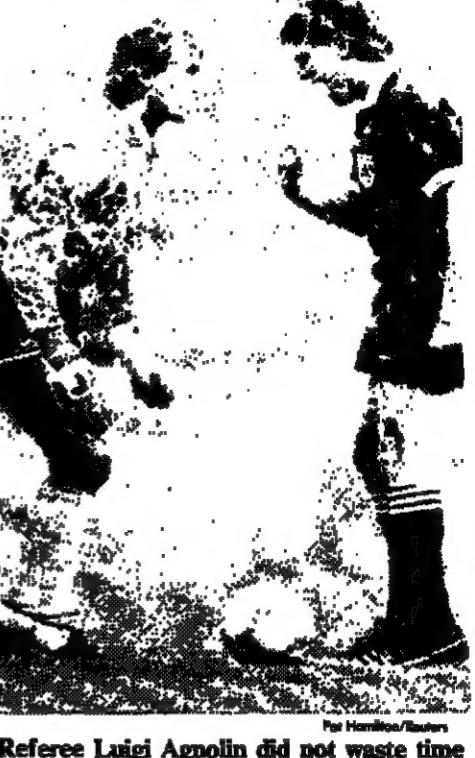
At 43, the referee has 15 years more experience of life than the mocking goalkeeper. Being a considerable linguist, Agnolin might genuinely have surprised Pumpido; he is a referee capable of having the final word in Italian, English, French and Spanish, but not apparently in German.

For this same man was recently back in the thick of things, and roundly abused by Franz Beckenbauer after West Germany had lost a "friendly" by the score of 4-1 in Vienna. The defeat was Germany's first on Austrian soil in 55 years, and instead of berating his players for their dreadful indiscipline, Herr Beckenbauer blamed Agnolin for sending off Lothar Matthaus for dissent and for calling two "unjustified" penalties.

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Referee Luigi Agnolin did not waste time on Argentine goalkeeper Nery Pumpido.

backstage video corroboration of major decisions. Sumo wrestling in Japan discreetly does the same, and cricket — once the gentleman's game — allows test matches in Australia to become disguised by giving spectators, through giant screens at the ground, instant replays of umpiring gaffes.

Last week an umpire was humiliated by a baying crowd after giving the local hero an out. The poor man stood, head bowed, while the video suggested, on replay after reply, that the batsman had not touched the ball. Later too late to spare the umpte's shame, the batsman himself admitted that the ball had brushed his gloves, and so Mr. Umpire was perfectly correct.

The eye had seen, or the brain had sensed, that the TV lens had missed. But rather than stand up against technological aids that corrupt the spirit (and sometimes the justice) of play, cricket is considering giving its arbiters wrist-watch monitors to aid their judgment.

The rest of us are in danger of deferring to reflections in the stands, in tiny ones on the wrist.

Soccer's only sane path is to demonstrate its stringent physical checks on referees, and some evidence of their impartiality and integrity. We have every right to debate and criticize; we should be entitled to less condescending authoritarianism whenever evidence of bad refereeing is offered.

But we, in turn, must accept that referees are human. Their fallibility is part of the game and it is high time we became old-fashioned enough to view mistakes for what they are.

Otherwise we get the referees we deserve. Why, in such an unfair, brutally scrutinized arena, should professional men — doctors, lawyers, teachers, printers, floor cleaners — voluntarily and for expenses only have their egos and their honesty laid bare?

Only one referee at the World Cup earns his real living in the new technology that has been sent to judge him. He is Ali Bennammar, a computer scientist from Tunis, and as fate would have it the unfortunate man who has been saddled for life with the infamy of being known the world over as the referee against whom Maradona conned a listed goal.

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OBSERVER

Out of Their League

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — President Reagan's underground attempt to outwit the Middle East at its own game ought to remind us of Nelson Algren's famous rules for survival, the two most famous of which are (1) never eat at a place called Mom's and (2) never play poker with a man named Doc.

The people running the president's private government were the kind who think they can clean out Doc in Las Vegas and handle Mom's hot-plate special without a stomach pump.

It's an old literary idea that produces the comedy of absurdity, now widely found in television sitcoms. In the White House amateurs' efforts to play secret diplomacy with nations where the amateur is somebody too dumb to be safe in the bazaar, sitcom material abounds.

In the gaudy cast of characters, for example, there is one Mumichuk Ghorbanifar, always described in the press as an "Iranian arms merchant." Ghorbanifar was apparently a vital source of information about life inside the ayatollah's Iran.

This information spoke of a "moderate" element that might be induced to be nicer toward the "Great Satan" — that's us — if we sold them guns.

Rather late in the game somebody at the CIA got the idea that Ghorbanifar, being an Iranian arms merchant, might have self-serving motives for encouraging this line of diplomacy, and booked him up to a lie detector. On this, according to a government source cited by The New York Times, he lied about almost everything except his name.

In last weekend's deluge of leaks from the Senate's investigative report, the strange cake-and-Bible story re-emerged from obscurity. Last fall, remember, it was said that Robert McFarlane had gone secretly to Tehran bearing weapons, a cake and a Bible, but this report seemed so ridiculous that it vanished from the news.

Now, according to The Washington Post, the Senate report says McFarlane did indeed bring cake and Bible, that the cake was made in Israel and decorated with a choc-

olate key, and that the Bible was signed by President Reagan.

A cake? A chocolate-key decoration? What's that look like? You can't help wanting to know more about this cake. Why baked in Israel? Did it contain something important for somebody in Tehran, the way cakes for convicts are supposed to contain saws?

As for the millions that changed hands in the weapons sale, vast sums seem to have been misplaced, lost, skinned or stolen. The bank accounts kept by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North seem to be hopelessly muddled as the average civilian's checkbook.

Here is a government whose tax police can make life a horror and a misery for a 30,000-a-year working stiff who loses his gasoline receipts, and it can't even guess how many millions it's lost because the National Security Council can't balance a checkbook.

Absurdities pop up on the fringes. There is now speculation that Patrick Buchanan, the salty talker of the White House staff, may run for president as the new darling of the stone-jaw conservatives.

It is hard to imagine a more appropriate presidential candidate for a sitcom than Buchanan, who is everything a presidential candidate must never be, such as an entertainer or — depending how you feel about his causes — an infuriating mischief maker.

He is a man who takes pleasure in raising the world's blood pressure about politics. He is, naturally, a newspaper columnist. It is a measure of how far this business has carried us into the nonsensical that there is not only talk of a newspaper columnist running for president, but that the talk is not laughed away as a burlesque on American life.

The dignity of the state is in collapse at the moment, just when it had begun to seem that one of Reagan's achievements had been its restoration. This is what happens when you let amateurs take on professionals in a part of the world where even the best American diplomats can probably only hold off disaster one day at a time. President Reagan should have got those men out of the hot sun.

New York Times Service

Martha Clarke's 'Through Line' to Kafka

By Mel Gussow

New York Times Service

FOR almost four months Martha Clarke has been obsessed with Franz Kafka, working on a new theater piece based on his art and life. The process of creating the show has been painstaking, intuitive, highly collaborative and fragmentary. This continues to be true as the first off-Broadway preview on Feb. 3 approaches.

In Clarke's work, theater and dance are unified into a style of performance that lacks a name but not a dimension. Her pieces, marked by their precision and visual beauty, are performance art objects. Using a collage technique, an abstract method influenced by her years as a choreographer of modern dance, the director puts together movement, gesture, music, dramatic scenes — sometimes with dialogue, sometimes without — patterns of light and scenic design. The result, when it succeeds, produces in her words a "fractured clarity." Watching a Clarke theater piece audiences have been known to sigh with pleasure.

In "The Garden of Earthly Delights," her exhilarating 1984 interpretation of the Hieronymus Bosch painting about heaven and hell, dancers — supported by wires — flew over the stage and over the heads of theatergoers, leaping and swirling like heavenly bodies. That initial bite, to music by the composer Richard Peaslee, was only one of the show's numerous other worldly delights, as the director used the theater as an imagistic canvas in which to animate her impressions of the Bosch trip.

Last season in "Vienna: Lusthaus," the director broadened her palette to include the disparate colors of an entire city — Vienna at the turn of the century. The walls of the set, seen through a scrim, were at a tilt, distorting our view into a dreamlike vision. In tableaux, men often in uniform, women in long dresses and petticoats, conjured up both the elegance and the decadence of this city of contradictions (the home of Klimt, Schiele and Schnitzler, of Freud and of Hitler).

With these two major successes behind her and the new show about Kafka opening soon, Clarke is, at 42, at the top of her profession. Watching rehearsals of the Kafka work, I was fascinated by the depth and the detail of the exploration as she and her collaborators — the designers as well as the performers — researched, discussed and tried to understand their difficult subject.

Generally, the dancers were in one studio, actors in another. As the deadline approached, the work seemed to be in



By LINDY THE Washington Post

Clarke's Kafka: "Emotional and literal starvation."

disarray. Finally, one day in late December, the director discovered both a title and a theme, or "through-line." The title, "The Hunger Artist," came from the Kafka story "A Hunger Artist," which deals with a man whose profession is fasting and who eventually starves himself to death. The through-line is starvation and dying.

Throughout her life there has been a simultaneity of choice and chance; when she wanted to do something she had the opportunity to do it. She was born in 1944, the second child and only daughter of a financially secure Baltimore suburban couple. Her father, who died 12 years ago, was a lawyer and formerly a jazz musician and songwriter; her mother plays the piano. Her aunt, Shirley Clarke, the avant-garde

filmmaker, suggested the name Martha after Martha Graham. It was, as it turned out, a prophetic choice.

Beginning at age 6 Clarke studied dancing at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore and she also took art classes at the Baltimore Museum of Art. By 15 she was studying at the American Dance Festival in Connecticut, where she first saw the work of the choreographer Anna Sokolow. "I was knocked off my chair by the strong dramatic element."

The following year she applied to the Juilliard School and was so highly regarded that she was encouraged to transfer there before her last year of high school. At Juilliard she studied dance with Louis Horst, a fierce taskmaster who drove her to tears at the same time he inspired her to greater efforts. Though Horst was an associate of Martha Graham, Clarke was less

drawn to the work of her namesake than to that of Anna Sokolow and Antony Tudor. She joined the Sokolow company, but after three years she felt artistically limited and moved on.

Shortly after graduating from Juilliard she married Philip Grauman, a young sculptor and a winner of a Prix de Rome. The two moved to Italy, where they immersed themselves in the world of art. Soon after they returned to the United States their son David (now 16) was born. When Grauman, whom she later divorced, was named an artist in residence at Dartmouth College, his wife was taken again by a desire to perform. Several young Dartmouth men had started the Plobosco Dance Theater, and their dance instructor, Alison Chase, and Clarke "elbowed" their way into the all-male company. What drew her to Plobosco was the group's "inventiveness" and its "rediscovery of the body."

After seven years she left and, with the dancer Peter Blaska, formed Crownset. Soon she took a tentative step into theater, choreographing Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat" at the Long Wharf Theater in New Haven, Connecticut.

Kafka's "A Metamorphosis in Minature" was her New York debut as a theater director. Lasting 35 minutes, this was a dense dramatization of Kafka's story, performed by the late David Rounds and Linda Hunt.

Some time later Lyn Austin called the director and said she was applying for a National Endowment for the Arts grant for her theater group and needed a proposal. Austin got that grant and others and "The Garden of Earthly Delights" was created. The piece was a journey through time and space, beginning with primordial ooze and leading from the Garden of Eden to the Seven Deadly Sins and on to Hell. After its extended engagement at St. Clement's in New York, "Garden" toured America and Europe.

By this time she was creating "Vienna: Lusthaus." Over a period of five months, the piece grew from a series of disjointed fragments into a seamless collage. There were moments when she and her collaborative team questioned their own creativity. One day, close to the first public performance, everything seemed to go awry. One dancer said, "This doesn't have a horse's ass to do with Vienna," a sentiment that seemed to echo from the entire company. Clarke slashed 20 minutes out of the piece, rearranged the scenes and compressed it into its final breathtaking form. "I have a terrible fear of things going on too long," she said.

Excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.

PEOPLE

Lady Bird Johnson Will \$1 Million for Flowers

Lady Bird Johnson says she has stipulated in her will that \$1 million of her estate be donated to the National Wildflower Research Center. Johnson, 74, the wife of former President Lyndon B. Johnson, helped establish the wildflower center in 1982 with donations of \$125,000 and 60 acres (24 hectares) of land east of Austin, Texas. "I have been blessed with God's bounty, and it gives me great joy to put it back into God's green earth," Johnson said in prepared remarks for a speech in San Antonio.

D. L. Dickey

Pact on B

LATE NEWS

U.S. Drug Test

for Airlines

fall of Dollars

in Inflation

Two funny stories won the 1987 Newbery and Caldecott medals, awards considered the Pulitzer Prizes of children's literature. The awards, given annually by the Association for Library Service to Children, were announced Monday. Sid Fleischman won the John Newbery Medal, honoring distinguished writing for children, for "The Whipping Boy." The illustrator Richard Egielski won the Randolph Caldecott Medal for excellence in children's picture books. Fleischman was recommended by Goldhirsh and will assume his new position in March.

Dustin Hoffman said he doubted whether he, Robert De Niro or Al Pacino — all of whom were sitting at the same dinner table — would ever become actors if it hadn't been for Eli Kazan. Warren Beatty wrote in to describe Kazan as the head of a vast family of stage and screen artists. There were among many such tributes offered Monday night at a dinner for Kazan, the director whose work has encompassed some of the major works for stage and screen of the last half century.

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
INSIDE
WEDNESDAYS
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
TODAY ON PAGE 11

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LISTENING VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR SOS HELP

English speaking Park based phone operators, free 24-hour emergency services of 6:00pm on Thurs. Jan. 22, Wed. Jan. 28, Tues. Feb. 3, Fri. Feb. 10, Sat. Feb. 14, Sun. Feb. 15, Mon. Feb. 16, Tues. Feb. 17, Wed. Feb. 18, Thurs. Feb. 19, Fri. Feb. 20, Sat. Feb. 21, Sun. Feb. 22, Mon. Feb. 23, Tues. Feb. 24, Wed. Feb. 25, Thurs. Feb. 26, Fri. Feb. 27, Sat. Feb. 28, Sun. Feb. 29, Mon. Mar. 1, Tues. Mar. 2, Wed. Mar. 3, Thurs. Mar. 4, Fri. Mar. 5, Sat. Mar. 6, Sun. Mar. 7, Mon. Mar. 8, Tues. Mar. 9, Wed. Mar. 10, Thurs. Mar. 11, Fri. Mar. 12, Sat. Mar. 13, Sun. Mar. 14, Mon. Mar. 15, Tues. Mar. 16, Wed. Mar. 17, Thurs. Mar. 18, Fri. Mar. 19, Sat. Mar. 20, Sun. Mar. 21, Mon. Mar. 22, Tues. Mar. 23, Wed. Mar. 24, Thurs. Mar. 25, Fri. Mar. 26, Sat. Mar. 27, Sun. Mar. 28, Mon. Mar. 29, Tues. Mar. 30, Wed. Mar. 31, Thurs. Mar. 32, Fri. Mar. 33, Sat. Mar. 34, Sun. Mar. 35, Mon. Mar. 36, Tues. Mar. 37, Wed. Mar. 38, Thurs. Mar. 39, Fri. Mar. 40, Sat. Mar. 41, Sun. Mar. 42, Mon. Mar. 43, Tues. 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